The Victory at Murfreesboro.

the army at Murfreesboro.

## WEEKLY JOURNAL PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

## AGENTS.

## MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1862.

THE MARCH OF THE SECOND BRIGADS -NOW movements of John Morgan in Kentucky, we are able to understand very clearly how he came to do what damage he did, how he came to do no more, and who it was that arrested him in his career of destruction.

When General Rosecrans ascertained that Morgan had started on another expedition into Kentucky, the General despatched a body of men to get into Morgan's rear, and selected Col. Harlan with his "light brigade" to come down the railroad to attack Morgan in front. General Rosecrans had previously found occasion officially to compliment Col. Harlan for the display of military qualities, and he was no doubt influenced by this taste of the Colonel's quality in selecting him for the present important service. The result has fully vindicated the judgment of the General. The disposition of forces was excellent; and the accidental bursting of two engines on the road between Gallatin and Munfordville, causing an unavoidable delay of 36 hours all to gether, and for which one of the subordinate departments at Nashville if anybody and not either General Rosecrans or Col. Harlan is responsible, was all that prevented the capor expulsion of Morgan before he had touched the railroad at any point. As it was, he was cut short in mid career, being forced to skedaddle precipitately, leaving the Rolling-Fork Bridge, the Salt-River Bridge, and

The manner in which Morgan was compelled to do this reflects the highest credit on Col. Harlan and his gallant brigade. The brigade, as we learn from one of its members, eft the cars at Munfordville and took up the line of march from that point on the morning of the 28th. On the next morning at daylight it had reached Elizabethtown, a distance of 32 miles, and by 12 or 1 o'clock of the 29th it came up with Morgan, making 20 miles on that day by that hour.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th. Col. Harlan had ascertained that the long bridge over the Rolling Fork, near Lebanon but about equally distant from the bridge. the Rolling Fork Bridge before daylight, much to the joy of the small garrison there. Thus was that bridge saved. Morgan went from Boston to Bardstown for the purpose of with-drawing attention from the Salt-River Bridge. But he soon found that he was closely observed, and that Col. Harlan's brigade would be on him if he attacked the garrison at Shep herdsville. Thus this bridge was also saved; and thus probably was Morgan frustrated in

From the very moment that Col. Harlan's command struck Morgan he ceased his depredations upon the railroad and seemed only anxious to get away from the dashing brigade which so unexpectedly to him had checked him in his destructive work.

Extraordinary exertions were made by offieers and men of the Second Brigade, regardless of personal ease and comfort, to save the railroad. They did save an immense amount for the railroad and State, and to them are the people mainly indebted for the precipitate re-

So rapid were the marches of the Second Brigade that a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette said it certainly could not be

Harlan's INFANTRY but Stanley's Cavalry. The regiments composing that Brigade are Carroll; 4th Kentucky, Colonel Croxton; and the 74th Indiana, Colonel Chapman. But it is due to the 13th Kentucky Infantry, Major Hobson, and the 12th Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Shanks (part of Colonel Hobson's force at Munfordsville), to say that they were Munfordsville, and they are entitled to a full share of the credit attached to the expedit We are told that the firing by Southwick's battery of Harlan's Brigade in the engagement referred to was splendid. That is said the results of these firing by that battery was ten dead horses found within a space of twenty feet square. We should not omit to say that part of the Second Brigade had already become famous for its deeds at Mill Spring and

Though the engagement between Harlan and Morgan can hardly be called a battle, as the main forces were not actually engaged, it was certainly a grand skirmish in which Morgan, with largely superior force and more artillery, refused to have a pitched battle but skedaddled in the magnificent style. But the results of the engagement are great and important. And the honor due to Col. Harlan and his noble brigade is proportionate. Nay, considering the difficulties surmounted, and the energy displayed in surmounting them the honor is even greater than the service. We doubt that a just Government and a grateful

people were the authors of all the political heresies which have cursed this country. So cessionism, the bitter effects of which we are now enduring, was broached in New England—so was Abolitionism, Mormonism Spiritualism. Proc. Lorgism. You tell us that you have often said this Perhaps you have said it so often that you half believe it. And perhaps it is really hal true. We suppose that most of the errors of thought in this country have originated i New England. Wherever the most thinking and the boldest thinking is done, there th errors and eccentricities of thought, as well as

Those persons, no matter what part they may claim to belong to, who are tryin to prepare the public mind for a reconstru able shape that we could not give it full tion of the Union leaving out New England are no better than other rebels.

loyal Editor begins to write despondingly about the result of the war, the coldness his patriotism does not congeal the ink in his I necessary to the equipment and subsistence of

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863

The leaders of the secession movement when they fired the Southern heart and prouced that volcanic burst which has convulsed continent, did not consider that in process of time the inflammable materials might be consumed, with no possibility of obtaining a resh supply to keep up the eruption. We have but few glimpses of the inner life of the South ern Confederacy, but what we do see and hear onvinces us that rebellion will soon

the army of the Cumberland over the superior rebel force under Johnston and Bragg. All counts agree as to great results. It is now. And melt in its own fire, no doubt, the design of the rebel commander while the exhausted, dispirited, and suffering o occupy Tullahoma, and there await reinpeople must soon find the means to shake off reements from Virginia, should Gen. Rosethe despotic military authority which has cocrans delay his advance until rebel reinforce erced and subjugated them. A gentleman writing from Charleston, the very cradle of ments could be sent forward. he conspiracy, to the Bangor Whig, gives it as his opinion that a majority of the residents of that city would not mourn to see the old flag waving to the breeze over the town Those who first gave impulse to the rebellion

the interior districts to the commer

doubt that it exists in frightful proportion

says the leaders of secession are thoroughly

completely detested even in South Carolina.

government, but the power of the govern-

once give us a chance, and the pressure of the

given by General Andrew Johnson of the

have advanced the Union cause has found ad-

by the fear that our armies would fall back

of the military despots whose will is law and

whose only arguments are the bayonet and

If the men who are charged with the con

duct of affairs at Washington, and especially

hose who direct the movements of our ar-

mies, would look at these plain facts without

having their vision distracted by emancips

tion strabismus, there could be a glorious and

speedy termination of the rebellion. Let the

slavery question alone to take care of itself

under the local laws which recognize it, and

deal hearty, zealous, and effective blows at the

vast insurrection, which has assumed hydra

proportions. Unity of purpose will prove

the Hercules to overcome it, and destroy its

various heads by consuming fire. If our ar-

crushing out of the rebellion, and the restora-

ion of the supremacy of the laws in the se

ceding States, the genius of our American in-

titutions will survive the shock it has re-

ceived, and we will soon be able to hail the

the necessities of mutual dependence and for

We publish in the Journal of this

the attention of the public to the statement

than two months has elapsed since this no

know. And so would the public.

The Mississippi River Open!

the War Department, that the Jackson (Miss.

Appeal admits the capture of Vicksburg by

the Federal army under command of General

Sherman. The report had already reached us

through other channels, but in such question-

great conquest no less than ten thousand rebel

with all the munitions of war and army stores

risoners have fallen into our hands, together

We learn through the medium of a tele

the sword.

But their chance for receiving reinforceents from Virginia is exceedingly slim. A etter was received in this city this morning by Col. Pennebaker, from a reliable correspondent at Barboursville, Ky., from which we earn that Colonel Carter's expedition to East but are too old to defend it in arms, have gener-Tennessee has been crowned with success. It ally retired to places of security in the interior, s not true, however, that he occupied Knoxand left the defence of the maritime cities to the ville, or even attempted its capture; but, leavnscripts and those leaders who have "set ing Knoxville to the right, he cut the East their lives upon a cast" and must "stand the Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and that hazard of the die." While desperation nerves lessened the chances of sending reinforcements the arms of those leaders, and they can conto the rebel army in Middle Tennessee from trol their men, there may continue to be some the Rappahannock. show of opposition, but, if the Federal arms The letter alluded to also states that Colonel can achieve one crushing victory before Rich-Carter had had three or four fights on the ond to match that in Tennessee, the bubble route, in all of which he was victorious, capwill collapse and secession be a thing of the

past, while the work of reconstructing the Union on its old basis will receive the cheer-British statesmen are beginning to enful co-operation of thousands upon thousands ertain more correct views of our international of the enfranchised citizens of the seceding States. The Union cause has an ally in this troubles, and we find that their speeches are more reasonable and intelligent. An address war which the rebels cannot resist, and that lelivered by E. A. Leatham, member of the is the absolute state of want, bordering on Imperial Parliament, to his constituents at famine, which oppresses the insurgent States. All the necessaries of life have been swept up Huddersfield, is a remarkable evidence of this, and a London correspondent of the Philadelby Confederate commissaries for the use of their armies, and the people have been left to phia Inquirer, who reports it, says the two facts that such a speech has been made by a suffer and subsist themselves as best they eading member of Parliament, and that the can. Though supplies might be taken from entiments it contained were received with encities, which are beleaguered by the Federal husiastic applause by a highly intelligent and forces, there are no means of transporespectable English audience, are significant, tation; railroad cars, canal boats, wagons, both of the real feeling of the English masses and horses, have been impressed for the army and of the changes which have taken place among English politicians themselves. Mr. ervice, and all the laborers are at work in eatham regards it as certain "that unless the enches and upon fortifications. This state firm mind of the North would change and of affairs cannot long be endured; flour at shrink from these sacrifices which were nethirty dollars a barrel, shoes at fifteen to essary to ensure success, or unless Europe twenty dollars a pair, and all kinds of provisshould interpose in order to break the block ons and clothing at corresponding prices, ade, the process which is now silently and must soon compel the suffering people to rise and demand the restoration of the former surely going on must ultimately end in the omplete prostration and exhaustion of the 'oppression" of the Federal Government, South." He thought, therefore, that the rewhich always covered the country with blessduction of the South was a mere question of ings, benefits, smiling peace, and luxuriant time; of endurance upon the one hand and of Those who write from the Confederacy, in perseverence upon the other. We find, also as another evidence of the change which has the interests of the rebel government, may come over the English mind, that Mr. Spence deny this extreme of suffering, but, from the the great organ of the secession sympathizer best sources of information, we can have no n Great Britain, has been defeated in his efforts to amend Mr. Cobden's resolutions before The Charleston writer, to whom we have referred, prophesies, that, when the city falls into the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. After protracted discussions on the propositions conthe power of the Federal Government, there erning commercial blockades, the capture of will be such a different state of affairs there private property at sea, and other analogous from what is generally anticipated as to sur-

turing large supplies and paroling four or five

prise many outside of it and many in it. He ubjects, that body endorsed Mr. Cobden's views by voting down Spence's substitute killed off as far as future influence goes, and nearly two to one. that such men as Robert Barnwell Rhett are Mr. Leatham is right. Let the war be pro ecuted vigorously and wisely, and the end Rebellion, like Saturn, must destroy its own cannot fail to be glorious. But while we deal children in the hope to preserve power, but hard blows and make deep marks upon the eventually it will find some avenger who will rebellion, we must inflict them "more in sorcompensate the deluded people for all their row than in anger," and never forget that, misery. While some of the loyal presses of though the rebels have outraged and defied Junction, was still safe. He and Morgan were of Union sentiment in the South, this writer Constitution, we must compel them to return the North speak despondingly of the absence the laws and spurned all allegiance to the asserts that there is no want of love for the old to their duties by always holding up the adoccupy and possess the territory; but, says he, to the performance of their obligations as good citizens. The firm mind of the loyal people peril off, the welkin will ring with joy at the must not change or shrink from sacrifice downfall of the Confederate Government; but | which are necessary to ensure success, and as long as the Confederate Government is the then, in the language of Mr. Leatham, the pro one which exercises exclusive power over us; cess which is now silently and surely going on as long as Virginia stands defiantly in front of must ultimately end in the complete prostrathe Federal army, so long will all men hesi-tion and exhaustion of the disloyal South tate to take the risk of openly espousing the The prostration must not be that of death, no Union cause." We hear the same opinion the exhaustion that of helpless subjugation, but of such a character that restoration ondition of public feeling in Tennessee, and will bring back brothers cruelly estranged, we know that wherever the Federal arms but brothers still, who can be cordially welomed, when penitent, to the old ties, the vocates, until people's hearts became terrorized old fraternity, the old Union, and the old common sharing of every individual and national again, and leave them to the terrible vengeance

The National Intelligencer, referring to the scheme of foreign mediation and arbitration which is acquiring such favor with the radicals, says:

There are three ways in which it has been proposed to end the war.
One is "to conquer a peace" by military movements, conducted on military principles and directed against the military power of the insurgents. This way seems latterly to have following directured.

nsurgents. This way seems latterly to have allen into disrepute.

Another, and with some a favorite plan Another, and with some a favorite plan, proposed to conquer the insurgents by plying them with paper "proclamations of freedom," calling on the "loyal blacks" to desert the service of their "rebel masters" and to "flock to the banners of the Union. It is perhaps proper that those who were earliest and most confident in predicting the success of this plan should now be the first to discount its foreseen failure by invoking "foreign mediation" as the ilure by invoking "foreign mediation" as the ird and last resort for ending the war—by

On all sides, as the New York Journal of Commerce says, we hear the Administration supporters proposing to accept foreign inter-vention. What does this mean? Are the advent of peace, with a reunited country, and radicals desirous of adopting this method of a people, chastened by the errors of the past, having the Union declared at an end, and two nore closely knit in bonds of fraternity by governments acknowledged by foreign naons? It looks like it. Who are the men that want foreign governments to decide an American quarrel? Who are the men that propose to go back a century and ask Eumorning a statement made on behalf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company ope to decide on the existence of an American republic? Do they intend to submit to vey the U. S. mails after the 1st inst. We call the drawing of a line across this continent by some nation that cannot even speak our language? A radical paper proposes Switzerland It appears clear to us that in this matter the as the arbitrator. The idea is ridiculous. The Post-Office Department has not dealt fairly only man in Switzerland that knows the difeither with the company or with the erence between Maine and South Carolina is ublic. Concerning the action of the Departent toward the company the statement speaks a French refugee, and he has shown by his published works a very muddled idea of the for itself. As to the Department's special treatment of the public, we see from the statement American system. It would be as sensible to that as early as the 28th of October last the propose the Sultan of Turkey or the King of Department was distinctly notified that it the Cannibal Islands. Shall we open a bal-"make other arrangements forthwith lot-box in Neuchatel, and let the American for the transportation of the mails;" and yet, States deposit their votes in it? How otherthough arrangements with the company were wise can we expect the Swiss Cantons to denot renewed, and though a period of more cide intelligibly whether Maryland shall go North or South, whether Kentucky shall be tification, no "other arrangements" have in the Union or out of it, whether the line of division shall be a latidudinal line north of of duty to the public. It was plainly the the slave States, or a longitudinal line like the duty of the Department either to make new arrangements with the company or to make east side of New York, or the Connecticut river. For that they would draw a line some other arrangements; but, though it has had where is a matter of course, since the very ample time, it has done neither. What exarbitration would imply two existing powers, lanation the Department has to offer for its and the wiseacres of Europe would not both neglect we do not know. We should like to themselves to hear a radical argument against slavery, or settle questions about who Vicksburg Occupied by the Federal Army! aused the division.

No, sirs; let Americans settle the American quarrel; at all events, do not imagine that the people of this country will be content to allow radical Administration to throw away the ope of the American Union by submissi to foreign mediation. If this Administration cannot save the Union, let them not destroy t. They cease to exist when the Union cease exist. Let them step aside before they ome to such a suicidal determination, and al low American statesmen to attempt the salva. tion of the American Union on an American

One hundred and two rebel prison were brought to the city last evening by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

The Federal Victory at Murfreesboro! The First Official Announcement! The Rebels Fled to Tullahoma!

Telegraphic connection between this city and Nashville was broken last night, but the line commenced working again at half past We have by telegraph this morning the first twelve o'clock this afternoon, since which fficial announcement of the great Federal time a batch of despatches has been received containing intelligence as to the operations of ment at Washington is informed by telegraph, through Gen. Mitchell, that the battle, or se-Official information was received by Gen. ries of battles, which opened on the 29th ult. Boyle confirmatory of the reported victory of and raged during the succeeding five days, re-Rosecrans occupying Murfreesboro, the goal of his ambition.

We also received despatches from Murfrees boro, as well as Nashville, last evening, which fully confirm the report made by General Mitchell to the War Department. A friend in whom we confide assures us that Bragg's army was retreating on Sunday morning in the direction of Tullahoma, and that our cavalry was in pursuit.

From the best information we can receive the rebels commenced the evacuation of Murfreesboro at one o'clock on Sunday morning and at noon on Sunday Gen. Rosecrans tool possession of the place. Before Murfreesbor had been formally occupied by our troop however, the cavalry force, under comma of Gen. Stanley, started in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and that which began as an orderly retreat, was changed to a complet

A large number of rebel prisoners has therefore been captured, together with vas quantities of arms and ammunition. Indeed we do not entertain a doubt that the victor over the superior rebel force has been complet Our telegraphic correspondent adds that Gen. Rousseau was conspicuous in the fight of Saturday night, in which the tide of battle was turned against the foe, and, to use the writer's language, "covered himself with

In his despatch to the War Department Gen Mitchell half expresses a fear that reinforce ment will be sent to Bragg's army from Virginia. The announcement that Col. Carter has succeeded in cutting off railroad conne tion between Middle Tennessee and Virginia nspires us with a hope that the rebels will fail in the attempt to reinforce Bragg from the army of the Rappahannock in time t save him from more serious embarrassme than he has yet experienced.

When we consider how many "saws" ne telegraph is daily running upon the people, we cannot help looking upon it as nothing out a great saw-mill.

The Battles at Murfreesboro. List of the Killed and Wounded Interesting Details of the Battles. We find the following special despatches in

e Cincinnati Gazette: BATTLE-FIELD ON STONE'S RIVER, NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., Jan. 2. Our losses have been serious. Since Wed day morning they amount to about 4,000 killed and wounded, of which 600 were killed. Our loss of prisoners is several thousand, and the enemy on the first day captured about twenty six guns and disabled six. We captured for from them on Wednesday. The rebel loss estimated by themselves, was between 4,000 and 5,000 killed and wounded, including Brig.-General Rains killed. Altogether we have captured about 1,000 prisoners from all the Southern States. Gen. Cheatham's Ad utant-General and sundry field officers wer

BATTLE-FIELD OF STONE'S RIVER, ) TENNESSEE, Jan. 3.
It rained hard all this day. Both arr suspended hostilities save skirmishing. This evening we battered down a rebel house which concealed sharp shooters, and after short fighting, drove the enemy out of cover from which hey damaged us. Unless the enemy attack, Sunday will perhaps be quiet.
Up to this date our killed and wounded, in-

cluding skirmishing, amount to nearly 5,000.

An unusual proportion of the wounds are severe. The killed are about one-fifth of the wounded. The Murfreesboro Rebel Banner of yesterday battle. Prisoners state that Generals Hard ison were killed. the above was written, the skirmis

developed into a bitter fight. Gen. Rousseau worried by some rebels behind breastworks sent Col. Beatty, of the 3d Ohio, with his reg-iment and the 88th Indiana, and they carried the works at the point of the bayonet, captur-ing many prisoners and holding the works. Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 4.

battle-field at Murfreesboro, and, after a tedious ride on the cars, during which I was en gaged in writing out these despatches, I arrived late this evening at this place. I say left the field, but not, thank God, until I was able to report a glorious success for the arms of the Union. The operations up to 1 o'clock yesterday had been conducted on a scale of unparalleled grandeur, almost equaling the sublimest military occurrences during the days of Napoleon. The battle of Wednesday dis-played in a most striking manner the valor o our troops, the earnestness of our officers, and the genius of Gen. Rosecrans; but the result

the genus of ven. Rosecrans; but the result, on the whole, seemed to be against us, and there was a general feeling of despondency throughout our army.

On Thursday there was little disposition manifested on either side to renew the battle, and this feeling continued until after the cannonade of Friday morning, the result of which did much to encourage and inspire our solnonade of Friday morning, the result of which did much to encourage and inspire our soldiers, and make them ready for the great event that took place in the afternoon of that day. Gen. Van Cleve's division, belonging to Gen. Crittenden's corps, had been thrown across Stone river on Thursday, in anticipations of an assault upon our left, similar to that upon our right on Wednesday, or for a purpose which perhaps it is not now prudent to intimate. It was posted upon a low eminence, almost overlooking Murfreesboro, and in this lmost overlooking Murfreesboro, and in thi ituation formed, as indeed it had done before

when no one anticipated a renewal of the battle, that the rebels advanced in overwhelm

ing force, under the command of Breckinridge who seems to have been all day in charge of the right wing of their army, and threw them selves with terrible impetuosity upon Var Cleve's division. This portion of our force was in command of Colonel Beatty, of the 19th Ohio, General Van Cleve having beer wounded on Wednesday. The assault of the enemy was speedily announced to the rest of the army by a dreadful war of artillery and a deafening rattle of musketry. Everybody rushed instantly to arms, and all seemed anxious to engage the enemy at once. For half an hour the gallant men of Van Cleve's division held their own against five times their numbers, but finding it impossible to withstand one-third of the entire rebel army began to give ground. Two brigades slowly retired, the enemy following with great determination, until at length our men were pushed into the river, many of them dyeing the water with their blood. The third brigade stood its ground somewhat longer and fought, if possible, more obstinately; still they too were just on the point of giving way when Negley's Division, which was near the center when the battle began, came rushing up to the rescue, with loud cheers.

The soldiers advanced to the river side, delivered a few terrible volleys, which effectually checked the rebel onset, and then plunged into the stream itself and waded across, all the time pouring their bullets into the face of the foe. An adjacent hill, covered with woods was just upon the other side of the river, and upon ascending a tolerably steep bank, a fence was reached, which separated the woods from the open ground through which the river runs the open ground through which the river runs. Here the rebels attempted to make a stand, and poured a leaden hail into our ranks as they clambered up the river bank; but the soldiers of the Union were no longer to be checked. They rushed up to the fence and hurled the enemy away from it at the point of the bayonet. The whole woods than recommed. enemy away from it at the point of the bayo-net. The whole woods then resounded with the roar of battle, our men continuing to drive the enemy steadily before them. Colonels T. R. Stanley and Miller, commanding brigades, urged forward their men with dauntless cour-age, and drove the rebels entirely out of the woods and across some cornfields which lay just in front of the last strip of timber which senerated our army from Murfreesboro. These

cornfields were literally corollaries and dying.

The enemy had now been driven a mile and a half, and nothing but the coming of night prevented the gallant Negley and his men from passing into Murfreesboro. I rode over the field at ten o'clock that night. Our forces held undisputed possession of the contested beld undisputed possession of the contested eld undisputed possession of the contested round. The slaughter of the enemy was terground. The slaughter of the enemy was terrible to contemplate. The woods by the river and cornfields, resounded with the groans of the wounded and dying. At least two thousand of the enemy fell in this glorious affair, while our own loss could not have exceeded five hundred. More than a thousand prisoners were left in our hands. Several rebel flags were captured, and at least one battery of artillery.

parated our army from Murfreesboro. These rnfields were literally covered with the rebel

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON ARBITRATION. The New York Tribune, in the conclusion o recent article, says:

Should the insurgents propose to settle our differences by friendly and untrammeled arbitration, we would gladly see the overture met in a conciliatory spirit. True, we could not consent to submit our differences to any monarch who has evinced a disposition adverse to the Union, and especially to one who has monarch who has evinced a disposition adverse to the Union, and especially to one who has the strongest personal reason for wishing to prove republican institutions impracticable and a failure. On the other hand, the rebels would doubtless object to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, because he has evinced a decided partiality for the preservation of the a decided partiality for the preservation of the Union. We see no other resort so fair and easible as that we have already suggested—an unreserved reference of all our differences to the intelligent, pure, and unambitious repub-lic of Switzerland, which has thus far betrayed no partialities, which has no selfish end to ad-vance, and which must naturally desire such a solution of our difficulties as will redound to a solution of our difficulties as will redound to he credit and perpetuity of republican insti-

We have already expressed our own opinion of the scheme of arbitration. We propose at present to let the Secretary of State express is opinion of the scheme. We make way for Mr. Seward. We leave him to answer the The Tribune, it will be observed, is, first, in

favor of arbitration, and, secondly, in favor of

Switzerland as the arbitrator. Now it so hapens that one of Mr. Seward's despatches to Mr. ayton covers both of these points. The desatch to which we allude is dated June the 8th, 1861. We will here quote the body of the despatch. "We appreciate highly," says Mr. Seward, "the Emperor's assurance that he would nediate between the government and the in surgents, with a view to the maintenance and reservation of the Union, if such intervenion were deemed desirable by us; and that generous offer imposes a new obli gation upon us toward France, which we acknowledge with sincere pleasure f mediation were at all admissible in this grave case, that of his Majesty would not be eclined. But the present paramount duty of he government is to save the integrity of the American Union. Absolute, self-sustaining independence is the first and most indispensaie element of national existence. This is republican nation; all its domestic affairs must e conducted and even adjusted in constitutional republican forms and upon constitutional republican principles. This is an American nation, and its internal affairs must not only be conducted with reference to its peculiar continental position, but by and through one of which can be departed from with safety in any emergency whatever; nor could it be departed from with the public consent, which rightfully regulates, through constitutionally onstituted popular authorities, the entire ousiness of the government. I have set them forth in no invidious, uncharitable, or ungenerous spirit. I state them fairly and broadly, ecause I know the magnanimity of the Emperor of France, and I know that he can appreciate directness and candor in diplomacy. know, moreover, that he is a friend of the United States, and desires that they may continue one great and independent nation forever. I know still further, that the principles

you will then further say to Mr. Thouvenel, or to the Emperor, that if any mediation were at all admissible it would be his own that we should seek or accept." All this was said of a friendly mediation. ror had been impudent enough to propose it, the burden of their peace establishments. ontingency of a voluntary submission on our part to the dismemberment and destruction of have felt that he could scarcely do justice to the subject. The Secretary might have been forced even to assume an attitude of speech less indignation, like the profane ash-man, when he suddenly discovered that his load of ashes had run out of the tail end of his cart. and discovered at the same moment that he was expected by a "large and intelligent au dience" to do some exceedingly tall swearing on the occasion. We may safely conclude that at any rate the proposition would have been rejected with unmistakable marks not only of decision but of wounded self-respect

It would have been declined with diplomatic

I have thus stated will commend themselves

to his own great wisdom. To invite or to ac-

severity and scorn. It thus appears, if the approbation of the Administration is to be accounted by its own triends a piece of good fortune, that the Trib une is unfortunate alike in its advocacy of arbitration and in its selection of the arbitrator. The Administration not merely is committed on principle in the strongest possible terms even against friendly mediation, has given to the French Emperor a sort of refusal of the office of intercessor if we should ever determine to seek or accept one. This at once rules out Switzerland in particular and arbitration in general. It leaves the for a zealous champion of the Admin And yet we are bound in candor to own that the Tribune has been repeatedly in the same position and has got out of it without budging at least the Administration will not relieve the Editor of the Tribune, as it has relieved him in so many other cases, by abandoning its own position and going over to his.

REFUGEE GEORGIANS .- Nine gentlemen, al esidents of Whitfield county, North Georgia, arrived in this city last evening, having fled from rebel oppression. They crossed the Tennessee river at a point near the mouth of the Hiawassee, and from thence crossed the mountains into Kentucky. They give a fearful ac The reign of terror is complete, and they assure us that it is worth as much as a man's life to withhold his sympathies from the rebellion. The actual necessities of life are beyond the reach of families in ordinary circumstances, as the bill of current prices will indicate. These gentlemen inform us that pork is selling in Northern Georgia at thirty cents # lb. salt at \$1 75 # pound. coru at \$2 to \$3 \$ bushel, wheat at \$6 \$ bushel, sugar at 75 cents & th, shoes at \$10 per pair, and boots at \$75, eggs at \$1 \$ dozen, chickens \$1 each, and other articles in proportion. The scarcity of salt is so great that many persons make use of the dirt in their smoke-hous which has been saturated with salt, extracting the saline matter from it, wherewith to cure their meats. There is also great suffering in the rebel army, and the Augusta Chronicle asserted recently that a body of two thousand six hundred troops marched into Richmond without shoes. Commissions have been appointed in some districts to take an account of the amount of corn and other produc in the possession of the residents, who are not permitted in any case to hold more than is necessary for their subsistence until the next crop shall have matured, and, if a family should be found to be tinctured with loyalty to the Federal Government, all their means o subsistence is seized and confiscated. These refugees in their flight from rebel oppression traveled in the by-ways night and day, some times paying guides as much as thirty dolla

leans, the wife of an officer, speaking of the dreariness of the city and the paucity of entertainments, observed that in the evening "the houses seemed as solitary as graveyards in which wives of officers were set monuments to late husbands.

General Grant's most extraordinary and unwarrantable Order, expelling the "Jews as a class" from the lines of his army, is exciting universal condemnation. And justly The Order is worthy of universal condemn tion. It is utterly wrong and cruel. Mor over, it is altogether foolish. We cannot help believing, with a Cincinnati contemporary hat in this matter "General Grant was imposed upon by malicious misrepresentations of ceived. "But he should, nevertheless," as our contemporary says, "have reflected that many of the ostracized had been for years residents of Kentucky and Tennessee, had raised families there, and accumulated permanent property. To compel husband and father give up the comforts of home, leave prop ruelty. The injustice and hardship of the Order toward the class are full as detestable. A whole class of people are brought to mortiany justification at all, should have been made o apply to individuals alone, and they the uilty parties. General Grant little knows the pain he has inflicted on thousands of sensitive and honorable citizens by his sweeping Order." This is but too true. The injustice of the Order is so glaring, its cruelty is so meriless, and its folly so perfect, that we hope and believe the measure will be promptly modified by the President. General Gran would act wisely and manfully if he should modify it of his own motion.

If it is true that misery loves company s it probably is, we in the misery of a grea war establishment can easily find company nough. Our war establishment, even in its pres nt huge proportions, scarcely equals the peace ments of other firstrate powers. W think it a great thing, as a contemporary says, to maintain an army of a million men-as s-but when we look at the armies main tained by the European nations in time of peace we shall see that we are by no means abjected to heavier burdens than other nations. The peace establishment of Austria consists of 740,000 soldiers, and yet Austria has a population only five millions larger tha that of the United States, counting in all its provinces. Prussia maintains a still larger army in proportion to her population, having 720,000 soldiers in time of peace in a popula tion of 17,000,000. France, with a populati American agencies alone. These are simple of 37,000,000, has a military peace establishmentary principles of administration, no ment of 630,000 men. The army of Russia is relatively the smallest, being but 850,000 in a population of 70,000,000. These European arpursuits in times of peace, but professions soldiers, kept in constant equipment and pre paration for service. They are so many thou sand men taken constantly from the productive labor and maintained by labor of the remainder of the people. When we consider Europe; how large a portion of the results of productive industry goes to support the arisocracies, the great church establishments, and the numerous non-producers of all classes; in Europe than in this country, it would seem that the popular burden borne here in time of cept mediation would be incompatible with war is actually less than that which the peothese principles. When all this has been said, ple of the old countries endure constantly. It is so, although the expense of maintaining our armies is much greater than that of any of the armies of Europe. If we could find means of protecting the treasury against We the army of plunderers, we could stand up un leave the reader to imagine what would have der the burdens of such a war as this, and been said of arbitration, if the French Empe- feel it no more than the people of Europe feel

rom Paris, published yesterday in our teleeign Affairs had tendered his resignation to the Emperor, for the reason that the public voice of France demanded a change of the foreign policy to which the Minister is committed, and that this change embraced among other things "the joining in a note to be the Confederate authorities, on the ground that, as the rebellion had now continued nearly two years without success. the interests of humanity and civilization required them to lay down their arms. The report comes in a letter from what the New York Tribune affirms to be "a well-informed source at Paris." "The writer adds.' according to the despatch, "that after oppos ing these propositions the Emperor, upon further consideration, took a more favorable serts in the strongest manner that, notwithstanding the unexpected and surprising character of this information, it is strictly true. If true, it is important. If it isn't true, it ought to be, and, with a few more victories Sherman, it will be. If it isn't the shadow of

coming event, it is at least the rustle of one "Gare le corbeau was the motto of formidable Knight," says the New York Evening Post, "armed cap-a-pie after the nediæval fashion. Look out for the eagle's alons is legible without being inscribed on the on this allusion to Brian de Bois-Guilbert as a elicitous one, seeing that he assumed the shield which bore the motto Gare le corbeau only to be unhorsed by the Disinherited Knight. The example is not adapted to heighten the terrors of the American device We much prefer to have the warning of the eagle backed simply by his own strength and

The despatches of vesterday evening ntain the President's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia Union. Look at them! Bad as the is, the reasons for it are worse. Mr. Lincoln eems to have lost even a decent respect for appearances. Courage patriots! Hereafter it will be the crowning glory of our country that she survived not merely the assault of this rebellion but the support of this Administration and of another just as bad. A glory unequalled and unique awaits us. God grant that it will not have to wait for us long.

Advices from Havana state that the French iron-clad frigate La Normandie had arrived from Vera Cruz en route for Martinique, to wait orders. During her stay at Vera Cruz she lost 350 of her crew of 650 men by yellow fever, including her commander.

President Lincoln's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union ministration to secure as much free territors as possible and with as little trouble.

Second—That as the Wheeling Legislatu

gislature of the State of Virginia, that body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State; that the responsibility did not lie with those who did not vote against it, namely, the inhabitants of the Eastern section of the State.

Third—And the principle that he was bound to take care of his friends. The opinions of the President were in writing, and were read in the cabinet meeting. One half of the cabinet were opposed to the measure.

petween Sullivan and Forrest. It see out of Forrest was complete. At on the was taken prisoner, but owing to his he was taken prisoner, but owing to his shabby dress he was taken for a subordinate officer, and, not being closely watched, escaped. Among the officers taken are Colonel Robt. McGee, Major Leay, Major Strange, Captain Boss, Captain J. W. Johnson, Lieutenants J. W. Dunbar, J. W. Townsend, John Pace, W. H. Simpson, J. W. Anthony, and some six

Ten rebels were dressed in Federal uniform

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863

Bes If the record of the war thus far on ou

de is not as bright as it might have beer and as it would have been if the men in auhority had possessed greater abilities with oftier patriotism, it is nevertheless a record of which, under the circumstances, we need not be ashamed. Indeed, it appears to us to be ecord. With as good a civil record the war might have been at an end. Our little army of some 18,000 men, as an intelligent contem porary says, has expanded to a well-organized and splendidly appointed force of nearly 800,000, soon to number a million. Our navy from 42 vessels in commission and 76 all told. with 1,783 guns, has grown to a force, affoat or near completion, of 427 vessels of war, carrving 3,268 guns. No nation has ever had so vast a military and naval armament, viewed in its special adaptation to our national puroses, and including powerful elements both of attack and defence unknown to earlier warfare. The vast sums necessary to raise, organize, equip, and maintain this immense force fication by a military decree, which, if it had have been raised without borrowing a dollar rom foreign nations. Nor are the actual chievements of the war wholly unworthy of these gigantic preparations. Nearly three thousand miles of sea coast, from Norfolk to New Orleans and Galveston, all belonging to the nsurgent region at the opening of the war, have been reclaimed to the Union, and we now hold them fast under the guns of our navy, or else garrisoned and governed by our litary force. The Mississippi, the main artery of the great central valley of the Union, with its principal tributaries, embracing many housands of miles of inland navigation, once in the possession of the rebels from Cairo to Orleans, has been restored to national control. New Orleans, by far the most opulent and imortant commercial city of the rebellion, with Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, and umerous cities of inferior rank, have been ecovered to the Union. And foreign nations whatever secret enmity they may indulge have been compelled to observe a guarded and spectful tone by the development of a power which has astonished them as it has our-

Meanwhile, not a city or a river can the rebs point to as a conquest of the war. Not a ress is now in their possession which was ot seized when disarmed or inadequately defended in the first surprise of the rebellion. They have lost many and gained not one. At raids, and surprises, and burning unarmed erchant ships, they have had some success. But such transient and unfruitful advantages are far from establishing their claim to be a ation, and present a marked contrast to the steady, though slow, advanced and permanent cupation of the Union forces.

We have sustained, it is true, a few very serious defeats in the battle-field, but wars, not even Napoleon's, were ever a series of unbroken successes. As an offset we have had Mill Spring, Fort Donelson, New Madrid, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Boston Mountain, Antietam, Murfreesboro and Vicksburg; but, as a completer offset, the sible valor of our troops, who are more ained and effective now than ever before. Great military abilities cannot be improvised. They are the work of time. They spring gradually from the exigencies of cirstances. Europe for centuries has been engaged in war, and you may number the names its really great generals on the finger ends. How many has England had besides Wellington; how many France besides Bonaparte; how many Italy, Austria, Russia? What, indeed, has been the history of all comprehensive campaigns, of all armies, but a history of blunders, errors, and disasters. "He never made war," says Turenne, "who never made mistakes;" and that thing, however, we may say. have made great mistakes is to say only that

In spite, therefore, of errors and failures— of errors in plans and of failures in execution -we believe that the martial record of the last twenty-two months will compare glori ously with that of any other nation, anci or modern, beginning under the same embarrassments, and conducted by a similar in experience. Would to God that record had been still brighter and better! Yet, we repeat, with as good a civil record during the same period, the war might have been ended. With a civil record altogether free from the taint of faction and of fanaticism, our military record would have been unspotted. It is to be hoped that these things ere long will be ordered differently. Meanwhile, the military record of the past, unsatisfactory as it is in many re spects, neither excites humiliation nor enourages despair. It rather excites pride and courages hope.

DONE WITHOUT TRYING-A YANKER PROFES-OR ASTRIDE OF AN IRISH BULL .- A great nany persons have tried with various success justice to that sort of pinch which the radicals denominate a "military necessity," but we have just heard of a chap that has done it perfectly without trying. Judge Joel Parker, as some of our readers may know, is through the columns of the Boston Post addressing s series of trenchant letters on the Proclama tion to Dr. Leonard Bacon, a somewhat famous polemic of New England. In the course of the last of the series we have seen, Judge . makes this citation: Professor Patterson, of Dartmouth College

in a recent speech, accepting a Congressional nomination, pledged himself "to support, unconditionally," "every military necessity to which the constituted authorities may deem it proper to resort, to crush the rebellion." The idea of resorting to a necessity is irresistible. Perhaps the language contains nothing richer. As applied to the kind of "neces sity" which the radicals call "military," the idea is certainly one of unexampled felicity. But as we cannot improve on the comments of Judge Parker himself, we will give them. 'That," says the Judge, proceeding after the citation, "expresses the character of the thing stands it perfectly. The military necessity to proclaim the emancipation of all the slaves is not one which the rebellion and the progress of the war have thrust upon the Government, requiring the measure for public safety but it is, emphatically, a necessity to which the onstituted author ities have deemed it proper to sort. It is not a necessity which has pressed itself upon them, but one which they have ought out, and are endeavoring to press into neir service. It is, literally, a necessity which knows no law." This is the first time, per

into service, but we read of those who, in other times, 'have so aght out many inventions.' It is no lon ger doubtful that we have won a great and brill iant victory at Murfreesboro. It is a glorious cortainty. And there seems to Vicksburg has fa Uen. If Vicksburg has not fallen, its fall is att all events a mere question of hours. But we do not doubt that it has actually fallen. These are inspiring facts. They fill us with a sad but deep and lofty joy. They span the gloom of the hour with the rainbox Let us trust, that, glorious as these victories are, they will prove the harbingers of victories even more glorious in the near uture, and thus the harbingers of thrice-glorious peace.

aps, in which a 'necessity' has been drafted

father and seven sons all voted a certain icket in the late election. If the family had een a patriotic one, the sons wouldn't all have been at home to vote.

Undoubtedly Rosecrans and Sherman re two of the most brilliant warriors in our army. They both have a good deal of the true Napoleonic fire. And neither of them is at all chary in applying what he has to the enemy.

Notwitstanding the assurances hereto e received to the effect that Captain J. M. Huston, of the Louisville Legion, and Lieut. Todd, were unharmed in the battles before Murfreesboro, we received the painful intelligence by telegraph last night that the bodies of both of these gallant officers had been received within the Federal lines yesterday.

We find the following despatch in the spondence just laid before Congress by the Department of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Siz: Mr. Stuart, in a very courteous man-ner, verbally expressed to me the opinion of her Majesty's Government that Major-General Butler's order concerning the females in New Orleans who gave offence to the Union soil diers was an improper one in respect to the expressions employed in it, whatever con-structions might be placed upon them, and their hope, therefore, that it might be dis-

their hope, therefore, that it might be disproved.

I answered him that we must ask his Government, in reading that proclamation, to adopt a rule of construction which the British nation had elevated to the dignity of a principle, and made it the motto of their national arms: "Honi soit qui mal y pense." That it was not until a gross construction of the order was brought to the knowledge of this Government that we saw that the proclamation contained un double entendre. That gross meaning the Government of course rejected, and it regretted that in the haste of composition a phraseology which could be mistaken or perverted had been used. I was happy, however, to inform him that all sensibility about the order seemed to have passed away, and no complaints were now heard of an impropriety of conduct on the part of ladies of New Orleans. I explained also to Mr. Stuart the ground of the sensibility of our army to female discourtesy. Our soldiers are mainly young American citizens of education and respectability. Chivalrous respect for the sex is a national sentiment. Hitherto it has been met by gentle and respectful courtesy by those to whom the homage is so properly paid. It has not been expected that disloyalty to the common Government of both parties would be regarded as a plea for a change of national manners. Happily all classes of citizens easily learn to meet the changes which this unhappy manners. Happily all classes of citizens easily learn to meet the changes which this unhappy civil war brings upon us.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., &c., &c., &c. We do not propose to discuss the merits of this explanation, but we cannot forbear to notice its jocularity, which we account unfor tunate for more reasons than one. We will give but one. The Secretary says he verbally told Mr. Stuart that we must ask his Government, in reading General Butler's Order, to "adopt a rule of construction which the British nation had elevated to the dignity of a principle, and made it the motto of their na tional arms: 'Honi soit qui mal y pense.' Now, as it is exceedingly doubtful whether the British nation or any other nation ever elevated "a rule of construction" to the dignity of "a principle," or whether it could if it wanted to, and particularly as it is certain that the sentence in question is not the "motto" of the 'national arms" of Great Britain but merely of the Order of the Garter, that Mr. Stuart knew this although Mr. Seward evidently didn't know it, and that Mr. Stuart kept dark and left Mr. Seward in the dark long enough at least to allow him to incorporate his blunder into an official note, we need hardly say that the joke, whatever it may be and wherever it may be, is very clearly not on our side, though Mr. Seward unquestionably intended that it should be. We fear it rests with the malicious Stuart! It certainly is not with the Secretary of State or with his country. And the least that can be said of jokes under such circumstances is that "those that are not for us are against us."

For this reason if for no other we venture to pronounce the jocularity of the despatch unfortunate. Perhans we should have pronounced the same decision if the joke had ter into the wide field that opens here. One that the Secretary of State is not the diplomatist to introduce it with success. The President would have done it better. As Charles Lamb said of Coleridge's preaching, the President wouldn't have done anything else!

We are allowed to publish the following atriotic letter from the Hon, John H. Me-Henry to hisson, Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, upon hearing of his dismissal from the army:

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862. My Drar Son: I see a letter, written to the Commercial yesterday, says you are dismissed from the service on account of your negro order. I hope it is not so, but fear it is true. You are not disgraced by it. By following a different course you would have been amenable to the laws of your own State, and liable to confinement in the penitentiary. Sec. 5th, art. v, chap. 93 of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, says: "If any free person shall be convicted of the offence of knowingly concealing a stolen slave, or a slave enticed from the service of his master or owner, or of harboring a runaway slave with the intention of preventing the owner from obtaining possession of such runaway, he shall be confined in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than twenty years."

Here would have been a disgrace indeed, in comparison with which a dismissal from the

comparison with which a dismissal from the service would have been an honor. Now your order was made in Kentucky—a loyal State, where the above law is in full force—with no exception made in favor of the President of the United States or any of his subordinates, and I am decidedly of the opinion that any Colonel or other commanding officer in Ken. harbored in his regiment, would be liable to be convicted and punished under the statute, and a refusal to deliver a fugitive slave known to so in the regiment would be evidence of "har-woring."

you going to do? Join the Confederate army? By no means. Come home. A private station is now a post of honor. You will be station is now a post of honor. You will be welcomed with gratitude for what you have done, and sympathy for what you have suffered, and will, I sincerely believe, commant the respect of every loyal man in Kentucky Prove to the world that you have acted or principle, as I know you have, and all will be well. I believe it is Campbell who has some beautiful lines applicable to your case—

Desert not your country in this her hour cril. The President is not this her hour

war rigorously for the restoration of the stitution as it was, and for the preservati the Union, with all the rights of the guaranteed to them, as by the Constitution

cause the power had departed froi "rule or ruin" was their motto, ar ruined both sides. May God in hi give them and bring them back to

will trust in cook to strengthen as shaffrom all harm.

And now, my dear son, with one innction I will close this letter, the last I shall ever indite to the Colonel of the 17th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, despair. Never give up your country, turn traitor or rebel. Those now in paragrees injustice, but thenk Colonel. you great injustice, but, thank God, t not your country. Their rule will b and the good and the wise will, yet May God bless you and save you and

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.

the message of Governor Robinson. We have room now to bestow only a word upon this the judgment and spirit of the loyal men of Kentucky in this unequalled public juncture, Moreover, it is drawn up with singular force, dignity, and eloquence. It is worthy of the great occasion. Patriotic in sentiment, congreat occasion. Patriotic in sentiment, constitutional in principle, and wise in policy, it is a message of which every Kentuckian has reason to be proud. We make no doubt that is a message of which every Kentuckian has reason to be proud. We make no doubt that its recommendations will be carried out by the Legislature with promptitude and heartiness. Certainly they should be.

the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of complaint on this subject, because all possi of the War which related to the failure of the ble facilities have been granted to them. But authorities in Washington to co-operate with the government has but little room to spare his advance movement from Warrenton to in its means of transportation. the order for pontoons and commissary stores | this Department, the Sanitary Commission are the plans of the General commanding the Army of the Potomac, as it enabled Jackson to ties, he never fails to extend all the aid in his was to attack Lee and Jackson in detail and in their power.

The people of Kentucky should exert them thus obtain easy victories over both. We have said, too, that another chapter remained selves to-day and to-morrow in contributions to be written which would cover the prepara-for the sustenance, comfort, and general wel-fare of their noble sons who were in the battles tions made by Burnside to retrieve these dis-In ascertaining them we shall again avail ourselves of the report of the Congressional Committee and the testimony of Gen. Burnside, from which we are all free to make our own deductions as it has been reported without any comments on the part of the Com-Rappanannock twice; on the 14th, uncasy at to, but that he has abundance to divide found that then, for the first time, the anamong his comrades who stood by Kenlelays the bridges did not reach their destination until the 23d, though he was there on the

e Finding that the rebels had been enabled to concentrate in such force as to render t perilous to cross the river except by a number of bridges, six were built. The first inention was to cross at Snicker's Neck, some twelve miles below the city, but this was subequently abandoned and a demonstra ade in that direction to draw down there as large a rebel force as possible, and weaken their defences in front. About the same time the whole army was taken across and two efforts made to storm the enemy's works however; we were repulsed; though we held a portion of the battle-gound, our extreme advance was driven back. The rebels had cut a road in the rear of their works on the heights out of the city, which onnected the two wings of their army, and ntry of our troops could not accomplish it, our men lay on their arms all night. Burnside intended to send the 9th army corps, under General Sumper, the next morning, to form a column of attack by regiments, hoping rce the batteries in front, and, by going ckly with and upon the rebels into their next line, to prevent any very destructive fire on us. This order of attack was actually med, but, just as the column was about to dvance, General Sumner rode to the Comfrom the attack, as no general officer approved to the army. Well may General Burnside say that advice of that kind from the impetuever it was possible, caused him to hesi-Keeping the attacking column ready formed, he consulted with the division and corps commanders, who unanimously voted against the attack. This decided him to elinquish his plan as contemplated, for the sident had told him to be in no haste to e imperilled. While yielding to the advice of his officers, General Burnside believed at the time that the rebel works could be carried. His next intention was to withdraw the army to the north bank of the river, except enough subsequently this was deemed impracticable, and then the order was given to withdraw the whole force, and this was successfully accomplished. The only alternative which been to cross at Snicker's Neck, but weighed it deliberately and supposed maker stick to his last. that the attack opposite the city would more decisive, and that, if he succeeded in de-feating the rebels there, he could break up the whole of their army, a result which he thought the most desirable thing, not second even to the taking of Richmond; for if their army were broken up, though they might defend their capital for a while, they could not make any protracted defence there. The country therefore is to decide whether General Burnside committed an error of judgment. We do not think he did But we are to recollect that Gen. B. reached

the Rappahannock with his command on the 19th November and that the pontoons did not rrive there until the next week, and that nearly a month clapsed before the final prepar-ations were completed for the advance move-ment in the middle of December. Why all this delay? for it was the parent of the subsequent disasters. Who was responsible for ing the pontoons to Falmouth? Gen. B. says he understood that Gen. Halleck was to give the necessary orders and the officers receiving the orders were responsible for the arrival of the pontoons. Here then we have two points at which to fix responsibility. On 9th November Gen. Burnside sent a pecial message to Washington with his plan part of which was that pontoons and commis-sary stores should be at Fredericksburg when reached there on the 19th, but, when or, the 14th he telegraphed to Washington "unasy in reference to the pontoons," he found that Gen. Woodbury and Major Spaulding were up to that time totally ignorant of his his trusty rifle, and, when called upon to sur-having made a requisition for them! To render, determined to sell his life dearly. He whom did the special messenger communicate
Burnside's despatch, and who from the 9th to
the 14th neglected to carry out the General's

Volley after volley was fired at the house, and the 14th neglected to carry out the General's wishes? Again: when Gen. Halleck did event- he was finally shot and mortally wounded. nally give the orders, to whom were they given and who were responsible for their execution? The Committee of Congress failed to ask these questions, or, if they did, we have not seen the nswers in any of the published reports of their proceedings. General Burnside says he expected that all the parts of his plan "which re to be executed in Washington would be attended to by the officers at that place under he direction of the different departments to hich those parts of the plan appertained." was moving his new command from Warren-ton to Fredericksburg, that he must be ubiquious and personally superintend the furnishing of supplies at Washington. What then must have been his surprise when Gen. Meigs sold him distinctly that he had never seen his plan of aperations until Burnside himself ex-plained it to him! There is no more difficulin placing the hand of justice upon the ause of all this failure than there would be in tituting a few inquiries such as we have sugsted. Let us have them propounded, and wherever the delinquency is found to rest, whether upon Gen. Halleck or the special messenger or any officer of intermediate

SANIGARY WORK .- The government authorities are doing all in their power for the support and comfort of the army, but the sol-diers would be in great distress for many of the necessities incident to camp life but for the

untiring labors of the various Sanitary agencies. Dr. J. S. Newberry, the United States Sanitary Secretary for the Western Department, and the Kentucky branch of the National Sanitary Association have made herculean efforts, since the battles at Murfreesboro, to hurry forward supplies upon the most liberal charter a steamboat in order that their philanthropic desires shall not be as much restricted as they have been when the Sanitary Commissioners have had to lean upon others for means of transportation. They have no cause

. This delinquency, by which To Dr. Meylert, the Medical Purveyor for to be collected on the Rappahannock remained under many obligations. While he is one of unexecuted for seventeen days, was fatal to the best and most efficient of all the authorities elude the watch kept over him on the Upper power to the Sanitary agencies. To this aid Rappahannock and reach Lee with his whole on the part of Dr. Meylert the suffering soldiers to oppose the Federal march toward are constantly indebted for sanitary assistance, Richmond; whereas, the original intention The Quartermasters, too, give all the facilities

of Murfreesboro, and who, if possible, added to the martial renown of the Commonwealth. Everything that can be done to prevent any avoidable suffering among the soldiers in the army of General Rosecrans should be promptly and liberally done. All the loyal States are liberally pouring forth their treasures for these objects, and Kentucky must be no laggard in works of this kind. Let the Sanitary rooms on the 9th he made out his plan of on Fifth street rejoice to-day and to-morrow in the abundance that the people of Kentucky General Halleck, and on the same day sent a can contribute to the sacred mission to the special messenger to Washington to have the battle-field of Murfreesboro. Let us send supharves at Acquia Creek repaired, and to pro- plies on such a scale that we may make vide a pontoon train large enough to span the every needy soldier of Kentucky rejoice, annock twice; on the 14th, uneasy at not only that his own wants are attended tucky in the fierce struggle, shoulder to shoulder, and showed the blessed fruits of unity. Nor must the Twenty-second Kentucky Regiment at Vicksburg be forgotten in these affectionate distributions of the people of Kentucky. They need to be remembered, and their comforts must not be neglected. They have heretofore served faithfully and valiantly in regions almost inaccessible to sanitary stores, but the sanitary agencies in this city can easily forward to these brave and faithful men all that may be contributed for them. From the midst of our comparative ease and abundance let us be active and gen-

> in their performance. Contributions in money, clothing, bedclothes, fruits, liquors, cordials, vegetables and food of various kinds will be highly acceptable to the Sanitary Commission, and th nbers of that body will promptly send forward all the means that may be contribu ted for mitigating or alleviating the suffering that belong to the life of a soldier. What is done under this appeal must be done quickly.

erous and just to these toiling and enduring

hampions of the nation. Let us be swift in

the recognition of these duties and abundant

Judge Parker, in his last letter to Dr By way of illustrating your own views, and the difference between your own views, and By way of illustrating your own views, and the difference between you and Dr. Cheever,—who I understand would have the proclamation denounce slavery in good round terms, as well as exterminate it,—you refer to the power of the Mayor of New York, under the city charter, and acts of the Legislature, to blow up buildings in order to prevent the spreading of fire. Now suppose Mayor Opdyke, during the time that a fire is raging, should order a few buildings to be blown up to check it; and should further order, that, as soon as the fire was subdued a few souares more should be

I give your "common sense" the credit of perceiving, by this time, that you have been talking very oracularly about matters respecting which you are profoundly ignorant; and that you have thereupon made an exhibition of yourself according to the general rule in such cases made and provided.

Dr. Bacon is an able man, and a practised

controversialist, and, besides, he loves contro versy with a love exceeding the bounds o make the attack, as all needful support would be given, and the Army of the Potomac must not this, we venture to say that he feels he has this, we venture to say that he feels he has enough and too much of the controversy with Judge Parker. The sphere doesn't suit the reverend polemic. He is beyond his knowl-edge. He is struggling in an element whereto the north bank of the river, except enough to hold the town and the tetes du ponts; but subsequently this was deemed impracticable, him right! We do not expect that he will cry peccavi, he is too old a sinner for that, but we do expect that he will never again hav the temerity to enter the lists of the bar in his Burnside could have adopted would white cravat and challenge the whole profession to combat at outrance. Let the shoe

The intelligence in regard to the fear ful battle at Murfreesboro seems to be very meagre, but the Union victory is decisive. We have routed the rebel forces from their stron position, driving them back many miles, but we fear there is reason to apprehend that we have not succeeded in winning all the important fruits that are usually supposed to belong to a signal victory. According to the accounts the rebels succeeded in getting off all their guns and nearly their whole property of every description, and, although Gen. Rosecrans has no doubt pursued them with all the energy possible under the circumstances, it seem highly probable that they have got within their powerful works at Tullahoma, from which we can hardly expect to dislodge them

without another most bloody conflict.
Still the rebel authorities at Richmond, correctly represented by the telegraphic despatches, appear to think that our victory at Murfreesboro secures to us the whole of East Tennessee, and we earnestly hope that the fact may turn out to be so. We trust that Burnside, upon the Rappahannock, will keep the rebels in his immediate front in such alarm for Richmond that they will not venture into Tennessee to the support of Bragg.

Captain had no other means of defence than his trusty rifle, and, when called upon to surrender, determined to sell his life dearly. He accordingly seized his gan, and went up stairs, with the determination of fighting to the last. Volley after volley was fired at the house, and he was finally shot and mortally wounded. Subsequently Champ Ferguson ordered the body to be brought out by Capt. H.'s brother in-law, after which the miscreant Ferguson fired three balls into the lifeless form of one whom he had never dared to face in open combat.

A Good Example.—We learn by letter from Nashville that Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order to the effect that "the resignation of Second Lieutenant Clark, of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, having been twice tendered when the regiment was on the eve of marching in the face of the enemy, is accepted for the benefit of the service. The sum of \$90 in is stopped against his pay by sentence of a court-martial for absence without leave."

When the clock ceases to strike twelve tomight, the year 1862 will have gone to keep company with its predecessors.

Phil. Evening Journal, Dec. 31.

How was it when your clock began to strike twelve? A re your Philadelphia clocks so adjusted that they begin striking for midnight before will shore will soon command it is asserted that Hooker will soon command the army of the Potomac, Burnside having Interest the professional of the Potomac, Burnside having Interest the proposed with the concurrence of Great Britaging the pr his trusty rifle, and, when called upon to sur-

usted that they begin striking for midnight pefore midnight?

What passes for honesty these times is about as much like the old article as green-backs are like gold.—Democrat.

Green-backs are two-thirds as good as gold. We wish that "what passes for honesty in these times" came half as near in value to the old-fashioned article of that name. There will be thirteen Editors in the

next Wisconsin Legislature. We shouldn't be surprised if they were to get a bill through that body requiring every Wisconsin citizen to take a Wisconsin newspaper. Our local editor said lately that one of he paymasters had "squandered an almost fabulous amount" of the public money. We

wish it were "fabulous." The proclamation tells us that the n groes in all the rebel States are now free. Bu

CAIRO, Jan. 7.

The news from Vicksburg is one day later. The rebels concentrated all their forces from Grenada, Jackson, and along the line of road, amounting to 65,000, at Vicksburg. This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday and forced him to fall back to the first line of rebel entrenchments. The fortifications extend back from the city — miles, and Sherman's forces had fought their way to within two miles of the city when attacked by this superior force.

The fighting on Monday is represented as desperate in the extreme. The batteries and fortifications were taken and retaken, whole regiments and even brigades fighting hand to hand over guns and for the possession of the defences. The 4th Iowa lost 600 in killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Hovey with 1,500 men was sent to execute a special order, but had not been heard from. Fears are entertained for his safety.

Nothing has been heard from below, nor can we learn that the gunboats have taken CAIRO, Jan. 7

can we learn that the gunboats have taken any part in the action. It is reported that rebel steamers are cross-ing from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburg with reinforcements.

At last accounts Holmes was marching in that direction. It is not improbable that in has arrived.

Gen. M. L. Smith was wounded in the

There was fighting Tuesday morning after Sherman had fallen back, but it was thought he could maintain his position until reinforced. The report that he had been reinforced by Grant is incorrect. Gen. Joe Johnson is in command at Vicksburg.

It is reported that Gen. Gorman is evacuating Helena with the intention of occupying Napoleon.

Sherman's loss is estimated at from 4,000 to ,000. Grant's army is yet at Holly Springs. Trains are running from Memphis to La-PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of yesterday says a report was brought that the rebels attacked our forces under Colonel Washburn at Moorefield on Saturday. The fighting continued during Saturday and Suuday. On Saturday night Colonel Mulligan with his brigade left Tow Creek for Moorefield, reaching there on Sanday against. ing there on Sunday evening.

It was reported that we had driven the rebels four miles and were still pursuing them. The rebels are commanded by Colonels Imboden

and Jenkins.
There was considerable excitement at New There was considerative excitement at New Greek on Sunday night in consequence of a report brought that a wagon train had been pursued from Petersburg by a large body of rebel cavalry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 6.

FORTRES MONROE, Jan. 6.
The wrecking vessel Relief has arrived here.
The captain reports that the missing boat from
the Rhode Island, sent to rescue the balance of
the crew of the Monitor, was picked up on the
3d on Hatteras Shoals. Seven men belonging to the Rhode Island were taken into Hatteras Inlet safe. The Montault massed Hatteras teras Inlet safe. The Montauk passed Hatteras Inlet on the 3d. Nothing has been heard from the balance of the Monitor's crew.

Washington, Jan. 7.

A special despatch says to-day's Richmond papers contain official despatches from Bragg, in which he acknowledges that he found our forces too strong for him, and was compelled to fall back to Tullahoma.

forces too strong for him, and was compelled to fall back to Tullahoma.

Press despatches to the Richmond papers say that they lost very heavily.

The bill for letters of marque and reprisal against rebels, which was referred to-day, will probably pass after being amended so as to include foreign enemies as well as domestic.

Richmond papers, received by Gen. Dix at Fortress Monroe this day, admit the defeat sustained by Bragg at Murfreesboro', and lament that the Yankees would now obtain possession of East Tennessee, from which an army of 200,000 could not drive them.

The National Republican states that Count Meian, who was accused by Gen. Butler of

The National Republican states that Count Mejan, who was accused by Gen. Butler of having acted as banker to Jeff Davis, has been dismissed by M. Mercier, French Minister, after an examination of the record of Mejan's accounts, without any other action on the part of our Government except the presentation of the case. ion of the case.

It is likely that the amount of legal tender

notes agreed on may be increased to \$300,000,000, and the same amount of currency bonds may be authorized, having three years to run, bearing interest at 5.45 per cent.

The receipts from duties under the excise and internal revenue law up to to-day has been \$847,011,610.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, ) Headquarters Army of the Potomac, January 7, 1863,
News from the rebel side relative to the fight at Murfreesboro, is to the effect that the rebels took 4,000 prisoners and 26 guns.
Jeff Davis returned to Richmond and deliv-ered a bitter and violent speech against the Federal Government and its officers, de-nouncing us as guilty of the most enormous gripose WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Richmond papers of Monday have the following despatches:

Vicksburg, Friday, Jan. 2.—To Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War: The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has reembarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools, and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

[Signed]

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lt. Gen. Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8

[Signed]

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lt. Gen. Commanding.
Washington, Jan. 8.
Richmond papers contain the following:
"Vicksburg, Friday 2.—This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the lake, compelling them to evacuate the place, leaving all their implements for erecting fortifications. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

"Latest.—The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayou, and are reported going, in their transports to Gryder's Bluff on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements."

The Enquirer says the danger of financial ruin to the Confederacy is imminent, and the high prices resulting from the enormous issue of Treasury notes are an enemy more formidable than Yankee armies. It recommends a tax bill to produce \$150,000,000. The Enquirer publishes the emancipation proclamation, with details from New York papers of negro jubilations over it throughout the North.

[Special to the Tribune.]

Washington, Jan. 8.

The French Minister, in an interview granted to-day to William Cornell Jewett, declared that the policy of the Emperor of France in proposing mediation was wholly friendly to the United States, and was inspired by a desire to see the Union re-established upon a basis of mutual concession; that Napoleon was sincerely interested in the prosperity and progress of the American nation, and that for the sake of that nation and the interest of humanity he had made a friendly call upon European powers to join him in proposing to both parties engaged in war in America to sheath Tennessee to the support of Bragg.

BY We learn by letter from Lebanon that E. Huddleton, formerly of Colonel Wolford's cavalry, was surprised at his home on the night of the 1st inst. by the notorious Champ Ferguson and his band and killed. The gallant Captain had no other means of defence than his trusty rifle, and, when called upon to surprise to the support of the support of the support of the support of Bragg.

manity he had made a friendly call upon European powers to join him in proposing to both parties engaged in war in America to sheath the sword and to deliberate; that France tween the contending States, but that if mediation of other nations was accepted or if we ourselves should meet in convention she would be glad to tender her friendly call upon European powers to join him in proposing to both parties engaged in war in America to sheath the sword and to deliberate; that France tween the contending States, but that if mediation of other nations was accepted or if we ourselves should meet in convention she would be glad to tender her friendly call upon European powers to join him in proposing to both parties engaged in war in America to sheath the sword and to deliberate; that France tween the contending States, but that if mediation of other nations was accepted or if we ourselves should meet in convention she would be glad to tender her friendly engaged in war in America to sheath the sword and to deliberate; that France tween the contending States, but that if mediation of other nations was accepted or if we ourselves should meet in convention she would be glad to tender her friendly engaged.

it is asserted that Hooker will soon command the army of the Potomac, Burnside having again asked to be relieved. The "grapevine," the crookedest growth in the vagetable world, needn't be expected to tell straight stories.

sgain asked to be relieved.

Burnside receptly arrested a Brigadier-General for using disrespectful language concerning the Government. After retraction and a reprimand he was released.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representat
By the resignation of Governor Magoff
the 16th of August last, as Speaker of the the 16th of August last, as Speaker of the Sen-ate I became invested with the functions of the Executive Department of the Common-wealth. Sincerely distrustful of my abilities, at any time, to discharge with satisfaction to myself or profit to the State the high trusts connected with the position, I was the more so, at the moment I was called to it, by reason of the condition of the State and nation, then as now so deeply convulsed by the existing rebellion. Under the conviction, however, that it is the imperative duty of every citizen conjected with the position, I was the moment I was called to it, by reason of the condition of the State and nation, then as now 3 deeply convulsed by the existing, rebellion. Under the conviction, however, that it is the imperative duty of every clizen of this Government—under which we wish and the processing of the state which we wish the state, subject to safe at private entry of this Government—under which as the new of the state, who have brought themselves within the pale of its beneficent institutions in a manner which has other own to us freighted with a state of the state, who should be college in the State, who she leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including milling are related to agriculture and the most manner of the state, who she was called to the foundation of at least one college in the State, whose leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including milling the state of the state, whose leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including milling the state of the state which the propose in the state of the state which the propose in the state of the s A few days after I entered upon the dutes of the Executive Department, the State was invaded by a large military force; and the disastrous result of the battle of Richmond, in which our small army of raw, undisciplined troops were utterly routed, threw for a time nearly its entire territory into the possession of the Confederate forces. When that invasion took place and that battle was fought, the General Assembly was in session; and, wholly unprotected as was the Capital of the State, joint resolutions were wisely and judiciously

portance of fostering and promoting these great interests to require commendation of them from me. The substantial wealth of the Commonwealth, as well as its true glory, depends so much upon education, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, that they should constitute especial subjects of attention at all times by the enlightened representatives of the people, and I doubt not it will be consonant with your disposition, as well as your judgment, to respond with cheerfulness and promptitude to this generous proffer of aid in their behalf by the common government. No nation ever became truly great that did not enlighten its people and encourage, foster, and protect its industry and labor. These constitute the source from which all other blessings, aggregate and individual, flow; and to doubt your disposition to render them all the aid required by legislation would be to question your intelligence and your fidelity to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

In connection with this subject I beg leave to refer to the patriotic conduct of those who are charged with the management of the affairs of our State Agricultural Society. When Kentucky was invaded, a few months since, by those who are in rebellion against the Government, and who are bending all their energies to its destruction, the Directory of the Society passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution directing that the whole of the means then on hand, amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars, should be placed at the disposal unprotected as was the Capital of the State, joint resolutions were wisely and judiciously adopted, directing, first, the removal of the archives of the Commonwealth to Lonisville, or some other place of security; and then, authorizing the removal of the seat of Government, temporarily, to that city. In accordance with these resolutions, the removal took place on the 1st of September, the Legislature closing the business of the session at that place on the 5th; and the duties of the Executive Department continued to be discharged there Department continued to be discharged there until the 20th of October, when I directed the return of the different departmental offices to the Capital. The timely arrival of the Army of the Cumberland, under its distinguished leader, Major-General Buell, and the prompt leader, Major-General Buell, and the prompt assistance rendered us by our sister States of the Northwest, together with the equally prompt conversion of large numbers of our own people into citizen soldiers, caused the in-solent foe, who had dared to desecrate the soil solent foe, who had dared to desecrate the soil of Kentucky with his hostile foot-prints, to beat a hasty retreat; and since that time, until a few days ago, Kentucky has been free from the polluting tread of the enemies of her peace in any considerable force. Her tranquillity, however, has been to some extent marred at intervals since, by small bands of gracilles, who avail themselves of the state of

either to them or to myself had I not brought the subject to your attention, and thus expressed my grateful obligations.

The reports of the Keeper of the Penitentiary and of the Board of Examiners of that institution will fully advise you of its condition, and to them I refer you. These reports, together with the investigations to be made by your committees, will place you in possession of all the information necessary to an intelligent discharge of your duties in reference thereto. A change in the custodian of the institution is to take place on the 1st of March next, and you will, of course, in view thereof, take such action as may be necessary marred at intervals since, by small bands of guerillas, who avail themselves of the state of the country to perpetrate outrages that are a disgrace to the age and to civilized warfare. In this connection, I desire to call your attention and invoke your earnest consideration to the condition of some portions of the Commonwealth, by reason of the depredations and desolations perpetrated by those predatory bands. By repeated invasions the people of the counties lying contiguous to the States of Virginia and Tennessee, have been almost entirely stripped of the necessaries of life; and Virginia and Tennessee, have been almost entirely stripped of the necessaries of life; and suffering in that region, to an extent hitherto unparalleled in the history of the Commonwealth, now exists. When the call for volunteers to defend the Government against the traitors who had banded together for its destruction was made, the people of those counties responded with an alacrity, courage, and patriotism worthy of the free sons of the mountains which they inhabit, and of the fame of Kentucky, which has ever been conspicuous for gallantry and patriotic devotion. They are still in the service of the country, and upon distant fields of military operations are perilling their lives in defence of that Union which they have always been taught to venerate, and of that Government, which, under thereof, take such action as may be necessary to the interests of the Commonwealth.

I have caused a full statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth to be made out by the Auditor of Public Accounts, which they have always been taught to venerate, and of that Government, which, under the glorious Constitution of our fathers, has secured to its citizens a greater amount of happiness and prosperity than was ever vouch-safed to any other people. While they are thus engaged, I submit to you whether it is not the part alike of humanity and of duty to make such provision for their suffering and helpless families as will remove them beyond the reach of want and starvation. I do not hesitate to commend this subject to your earhesitate to commend this subject to your ear-nest attention, with an assured confidence that you will so dispose of it as to relieve the dis-tresses of a desolated but patriotic and merito-

rious people.

The collection of the revenue has been seriously interfered with, in certain localities, by the same causes which have produced so much individual distress. Exposed as they have been to continual raids by armed bands of manufacts, the people have not only over deprived of their ability to meet their obligations, but the sheriffs in some instances have been induced to abandon collections under the apprehension that the sums collected might be wrested from them by these marauders. Repeated notifications to this effect have been received by me during the last few months; and while I could but admit the force of the difficulty, I was without power to provide a remedy. I had no armed force at my command by which to protect the people from these invasions; the armies of the Union moving, as they do, by concentration, could not be diverted from their grand purpose in order to afford relief to suffering localities; and the consequence is that the Treasury of the State shows a greatly diminished revenue from what is ordinarily collected.

It is true the "State Guard Law," passed at the session of 1859-60, and subsequently re-

It is true the "State duard Law," passed at the session of 1859-60, and subsequently re-pealed, was re-enacted at your August session; and by that law I was authorized to organize the enrolled militia. But there were two im-portant considerations which operated to pre-vent the law from being put into full execu-tion. The first is its cost, involving an exvent the law from being put into full execution. The first is its cost, involving an expenditure of from six to seven millions of dollars per annum, for which no provision was
made; and, second, the condition of the Treasury, in the absence of some definite plan for
meeting its expenses, did not justify the attempt to put the system in operation. I have,
for these reasons, deferred any action upon the
subject until the re-assembling of the Legislature, when the whole matter could be brought
to its consideration and a proper disposition
made of it. To this end I invoke to it your
calm deliberation.

to its consideration and a proper disposition made of it. To this end I invoke to it your calm deliberation.

The State Guard Law, is, in my judgment, one of the most perfect acts of the kind to be found in any system designed to make reliable soldiers out of undisciplined militia. It was matured by military men of experience and ability, and combines all the excellencies of the militia systems of our sister States, relieved of their defects, together with such improvements as the experience and observation of those who framed it enabled them to suggest. I do not, therefore, hesitate to commend it as the perfection of militia systems; and, if ever put in successful operation in Kentucky, I am confident it will prove as complete a protection to her against external and internal violence as could be devised. As before remarked, however, it is a system that will involve a heavy expenditure, and when fully in operation will necessitate a tax of fully one and a quarter per cent, in addition to that now paid for revenue and educational purposes. I submit it to you, however, whether it would not be better that we should incur even this or a greater amount of taxation, if thereby the repose and safety of the State are secured, than to be subjected, as at present, to continual raids from and depredations by law-less and shandowed men. In other words.

and interesting State interest, and I beg to voice to be heard. But during this whole trye and interesting State laterest, and I beg to commend it to your consideration.

An act was passed by Congress at its last session, and became a law by the approval of the President on the 2d day of July last, making a donation of public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. By this act it is proposed to donate to such States as may accept its provisions within two years from the date of its approval by the President an amount of land equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, apportioned according to the census of 1860; and in the event that there is not the quantity of lands within the State, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per

Let this important question be answered by setting forth the wrongs she has suffered and which daily increase in frequency and vio-

lence.
She has a right to complain that her neutrality has been denounced in the halls of Congress as either treasonable or cowardly or both. This is a most unkind return to those both. This is a most unkind return to those patriotic and loyal men, who, perfectly understanding the difficulties in their path, adopted the only line of policy that could stem the tide of Southern sympathy, and in so doing keep safely to her moorings a great State which, if it had been lost to the Union, would greatly have weakened the national strength, if it had not indeed changed the whole character of the war. But this perhaps is an ephemeral wrong which eventually may recoil upon its perpetra-

which eventually may recoil upon its perpetrators and the subject I beg leave to refer to the patrictic conduct of those who are charged with the management of the affairs of our State Agricultural Society. When Kentucky was invaded, a few months since, by those who are in rebellion against the Government, and who are bending all their energies to its destruction, the Directory of the Society passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution directing that the whole of the means then on hand, amounting to nearly ten thousand ollers, should be placed at the disposal of the Executive for the defence of the State; and in accordance with the resolution the tender was made. It is true the necessity for the funds thus tendered did not arise; but the act is none the less patrictic and praiseworthy, and I should not have discharged my duty either to them or to myself had I not brought the subject to your attention, and thus extended the variable and the competition fair, commissioned the subject of the sub

Feptulis, and in the conduct of whose affining yan, as the Legislative department, take the surface of them, I proceed now to the consideration of the statistics which Kentstey has one considerate and the surface of them. I proceed now to the consideration of the statistics which Kentstey has one considerate and the surface of the sur a now paid for revenue and educational parts of the Union and not in a sweal not be bester that we should incur it reports the should incur it reports the State are thereby the regions and sativey of the State are thereby the regions and sativey of the State are thereby the regions and sativey of the State are thereby the regions and sativey of the State are thereby the regions and sativey of the State are thereby the regions and sativey of the State are the state of port and the question of jurisdity. We should incur it have been also as the state of port and the question of jurisdity of the continual raids from and depredations by laws, and the state of port and the question of jurisdity of the state of port and th

but I suggest to you the propriety for other

cially for Kentucky; but how vain is an offer when there is no power to accept it, even if there was a disposition to do so? Kentucky's Constitution fixes the institution as a part of her settled policy, and the question is a concluded one, only to be re-opened by the call of a convention and the adoption of a new Constitution. This could not, owing to the provisions of the instrument, be effected until many years have elapsed—a period before the arrival of which it is to be hoped this wretched war will have been brought to a close. arrival of which it is to be hoped this wretches ed war will have been brought to a close.

But even if there were no constitutional impediment in the way, this proposition would be and ought to be promptly rejected. Kentucky understands her own interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs, she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion. I would therefore suggest the propriety of your passing a resolution, by way of response to the President's proposition, that Kentucky rejects it; and at the same time, in behalf of her own unquestioned rights as an independent

instead of prompt payment leaving in its stead cumbrous certificates which have to pass through many hands before they are property and interference of the armies of the United States with any who were endeavoring to assert their freedom.

I have thought it becoming my official station to say what I have in relation to so much of the proclamation as looked to an admission or rejection of it by our State. But Kentucky is equally involved in the material branch of the proclamation which undertakes, by a Presidential edict, to emancipate, instantly, all the slaves of the unpleasant concomitants that follow the marches or encampments of troops—but still it is a matter of wonder to Kentucky and different rule prevails on the opposite side of the river. Why is it that all supplies are bought and paid for in Ohio, the Government coming in as any other purchaser, while the same things are unceremoniously seized in Kentucky? Has Kentucky and by the last ceasus 225,000 in Kentucky. So that it is apparent that Kentucky has the largest residuary interest, supposing that the proclamation is enforced in the Southern States. That the value of this interest must be reduced to nothing by the successful operation of the President's ultimum is too manifest for argument. Is there any teason why Kentucky should be subjected to this indirect but no less fatal blow? Is there anything in the Constitution of the United States that warranted it? And does any subsequent with any who were endeavoring to assert their freedom.

I have thought it becoming my official station to say what I have in relation to so much of the proclamation as looked to an admission or rejection of it by our State. But Kentucky is equally involved in the material branch of the proclamation which undertakes, by a Presidential edict, to emancipate, instantly, all the slaves of the river. Why is it that all supplies are bought and paid for in Ohio, the opposite side of the river. Why is it that all supplies are bought and paid for in Ohio, the opposite side of the r call condition of the Commonwealth to be made out by the Auditor of Public Accounts, which will be laid before you. This statement which it the condition of the Treasury on the 10th day of October last, and presents, in a comprehensive and intelligible form, the exact state of the public funds under the different heads for which money is raised by taxation in the State. It also presents the estimated receipts and expenditures for the year 1863, the amount of the debt of the State, and the heart and fills all with gloomy and dreads the amount of its assets; together with an exhibit showing the amount of taxable property of Kentucky.

Whether it would have been better for her state in the recivil polity it is useless now to inquire. It was brought from our old mother of the Commissioners of Tax for the several counties of the State, and the the conties on returns have been received, and in those counties the reliance of the condition of the State is an an intelligible, and call the condition of the State is a san independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State is an an independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State is an an independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State is an an independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State is an an independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State is an an independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State is an an independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State is an independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State as an independent member of the Republic, and only the condition of the State is an an independent member of the resident with project in the discharge of your duties.

After this cursory view of the condition of the State as an independent member of the public of the surport project in the discharge of your duties.

After this cursory view of the condition of the State as an inde

red us as he has favor He blessed the Union of under the Constitution of or through the insanity of dis

seed time and the harvest have come in their season, and the garners have been filled to overflowing with the abundance of the past year. He has tempered the winds and so directed all the elements of life that the pestilence that walketh at noon-day has not placed its foot within our borders, and health has been voncheafed to us in an unusual degree. For these and all his blessings to us, we, the people, should praise him.

JAN. 8, 1863.

J. F. ROBINSON.

that Governor Letcher has set aside from among the prisoners sent to Richmond from Gen. Floyd's command the following general finement for Col. Stevens and others similarly held by the abolition government: Captain Wm. Gravin, Lieut. Isaac A. Wade, Captain Thos. Damon, Lieuts. Wilson Damoran, John W. Howe, Isaac Gabble, David V. Ames, Samuel Ruck, and Wm. Dills. New York, Jan. 8.

A Washington special says the rebel steamer Virginia was captured in the gulf by one of Com. Wilkes' squadron.

No tears are entertained for Gen. Sherman at headquarters, as it is known that Gen

Sr. Louis, Jan. 8.
Advices from Springfield, Mo., state that a rebel force, reported six thousand strong, un-der Burbridge and Marmaduke, with six pieces artillery, are within two and a half miles of giving notice to remove the women and chil-dren. One thousand rebel cavalry, in line of dren. One thousand rebel cavalry, in une obattle, are visible from the town. General Brown had loopholed houses for musketry, and will make vigorous resistance.

CARO. Jan. 8. CAIRO, Jan. 8.

A steamer from Memphis has arrived. Nothing later from Vicksburg. The reason assigned by passengers for the non-arrival of steamers from Vicksburg is that the rebels planted batteries at Cypress Bend, thus preventing intercourse for the present. These will be easily cleared out by the gunboats when Sr. Louis, Jan. 8.

Gen. Curtis received the following despatch to-day from General Brown, dated Springfield, Jan. 8, 3 P. M.: The enemy have attacked us, but my men are behaving well and holding all their strong positions, and the enemy must fight as I want him to or retreat to-night. They are fighting for bread. Dr. Weaver sends the tollowing, dated this P. M.: Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There

has been severe fighting since noon. The enemy are in large force. The rebels took one of our guns, but were repulsed. Reinforcements are coming in. Passengers say that Marmaduke is in command of the rebels. We shlal be reinforced-to-night.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.
Murfreesboro is entirely deserted. Our army
has advanced ten miles beyond. Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters are at Ready's house. The
rebel army is reported at Tullahoma.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.

The Democratic caucus to-night nominated for United States Senators David Turple for the short term and Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Marion, for the long term. Boston, Jan. 8.

Gov. Andrews has received the proffer of a full cavalry battalion, to consist of four companies from California. The question of their acceptance is now pending before the War Department. If accepted, it is understood Col. Thompson, formerly of Gen. Halleck's staff, will go with them east as commander.

to exceed \$50,000,000. Section 5th provides for deposits of coin in the sub-treasury, receipts to be given, which may be used to pay custom duties, &c. partment.
Section 7th taxes bank circulation on per cent on a graduated scale, according

cent on a graduated scale, according to the capital stock.

Section 8th modifies the Sub-Treasury acts so as to allow money obtained for loans or internal revenue to be deposited in banks on their giving bonds for security.

Section 9th provides against counterfeiting, and appropriates \$60,000 to carry the act into

effect.

The substitute of Mr. Stevens provides for The substitute of Mr. Stevens provides for the issue of registered bonds or coupons to the amount of not exceeding nine hundred millions dollars, payable in coin twenty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, payable semi-annually, to be issued in such denominations not less than fifty dollars as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury; also for the issuing of three hundred millions of legal-tender notes. The bill repeals the gold-bearing clause of the former acts, excepting on bonds already issued, and repeals the act authorizing the reception of legal-tender notes on deposit.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

HELENA, ARK., Jan. 2, VIA CAIRO, Jan. 7. main battery and rifle-pits of the enemy on Monday, but were afterward repulsed and lost their ground. Five cannon were taken, spiked, and lost again. Gen. Morgan and Col. J. B. Dyman are killed. Col. Morgan L. Smith and Capt. Gwynn are wounded, but not mortally. Both armies rested on Monday night after a hard-fought day. Our troops are still confident of victory. Price and Van Dorn commanded the rebels.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman was being largely reinforced by the arrival of General Grant's cavalry. The gun-boats are not doing much. Our army is well posted and protected in flank and rear, and will not yield the contest till Vicksburg is in its possession. Our loss in killed and wounded so far is estimated at 3,000.

Our loss in killed and wounded so far is estimated at 3,000.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.

Our whole loss at Murfreesboro in killed, wounded, and missing is not over 7,000. The rebel loss is from 12,000 to 15,000. Our army is chasing the rebels. Our rear was eight miles beyond Murfreesboro yesterday. It is reported that a rebel wagon train was captured 18 miles beyond Murfreesboro yesterday.

The rebel General Rains was buried to-day. No demonstration was allowed.

General Hanson, Captain Todd, of the 6th Kentucky, and Captain Ferguson, of the Louisville Legion, were brought in to-day.

Considerable quantities of contraband goods have been captured by our pickets within a few days. The weather is cold. The river is at a stand.

few days. The weather is cold. The river is at a stand.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.

Gen. Carter's expedition reached Manchester yesterday on its return from East Tennessee. It left London, Ky., on the 21st ult. It comprised 1,000 cavalry. The results of the expedition consist of the destruction of two important bridges, 550 rebels killed, wounded, and prisoners, 700 stand of arms, a large amount of flour, salt, and other rebel stores captured; also a locomotive and two cars destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at Wautonga bridge and another at Jonesville. This raid was one of the most hazardous of the war, as it was attended with great ous of the war, as it was attended with great hardships and privations, and we lost but ten men.

News from the City of Mexico to State that has been received.

Juarez, accompanied by his Cabinet, has just returned from Puebla, where he went to reward the defenders of their country. He distributed 8,000 medals and decorations to officers and men who defended that city against the Emph. The Mexican army is divided The Mexican army is army for defence of City of Mexico, and Douard do the army of the South, to operate against the guerilla Mejia.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.

Examiner of the 6th has the

The Richmond Examiner of the

The Richmond Examiner of the 6th has the following:

To General Cooper.

Chaltanooya, Jan. 5.—We have retired from Murfreesbora in perfect order; all our trains are saved. About 4,000 Federals, 5,000 stand of arms, and 24 pieces of cannon captured by us have already arrived here.

(Signed)

Bragg has fallen back to Shelbyville. The Federals, after their reverses, were strongly reinforced, and drove us back.

Raleigh (N. C.) papers state that the Federals have been largely reinforced at Newbern, and a movement has commenced, thought to be against Wilmington.

We vesterday noticed the message of overnor Robinson in strong but general to the occasion without shooting beyond in any respect. The message squarely hits the to drive it home, and clinch it. Unquestionably this will be promptly done. We need ut glance at the several recommendations of

With respect to the domestic relations of the commonwealth, Governor Robinson recommends, first, that suitable provision be made apport of the suffering and helpless whose immediate supervision the expedition well in quarters of the State that have been holly desolated by the predatory bands of Washington, Jan. 9.

Washington, Jan. 9.

Major-General Granger, Cincinnati:

The daring operations and brilliant achievements of Gen. Carter and his command are without a parallel in the history of the war and deserve the thanks of the country. This the Agricultural act passed at the last sion of Congress; and, fourthly, that litional legislation be had for the sake of (Signed)

expedition has proved the capacity of our cavalry for bold and dashing movements, which I do not doubt will be imitated by others, (Signed)

H. W. HALLECK, ecting more effectually the slave propergro-thieves in the garb of soldiers. Of these endations, the second, owing doubtless HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

To Major-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding Army of the Cumberland:
The rebel accounts fully confirm your telegrams from the battle-field. The victory was well-carned and one of the most brilliant of the war. You and your brave army have won the gratitude of your country and the admiration of the world. The field of Murfeeshorn is made historical. Future concentrations of the world. o the heavy expense necessarily involved, to he possibility that the end in view may be ained by some other method, and to the ade hypothetically and argumentatively ther than positively; the other recommendtions are made without hesitation, and are rged with an earnestness proportionate to ir undoubted importance. We can add thing on either head to the considerations which the Governor presents with such con With respect to the Federal relations of the

ommonwealth, Governor Robinson recomst, that the President's proposal of ted emancipation be formally rejected cky, with a protest against the right teral Government to interfere in any the purely domestic polity of the d, secondly, that the Legislature in the records of the State a protest the President's proclamation of the con, with a re-affirmation of the siples of American liberty state and serior our lines, bringing with them their masters' ends, first, that the President's proposal of ated emancipation be formally rejected Kentucky, with a protest against the right m with the purely domestic polity of the ace upon the records of the State a promancipation, with a re-affirmation of the reat principles of American liberty state and ational. And having done thus much in the print not of faction but of pure devotion to be government as our fathers made it, the revernor would have Kentucky continue to tand firm by that government through the icissitudes of the future, never doubting that of the future, never doubting that icissitudes of the future, never doubting that he day of deliverance and of triumph is assured, or that its happiness and glory will richly compensate for the gloom and sorrow and humiliation of this night of trial.

Such are the Governor's counsels. They are true and wise. They reconcile a thorough the trial of the first and neighborhood state that great hardships are endured by the different commands at Mobile. They have beef once a week, and oystre true and wise.

e true and wise. They reconcile a thorough | ters only at other times, with neither sugar ters only at other times, with neither sugar, tea, nor coffee. The privateer Oveto is still in the harbor. Nothing has entered or left the harbor since the departure of Captain Preble save one sloop laden with cotton, which, in getting out, was captured by one of our cruismost of the Constitution. The patricities of Governor Robinson, like the patriotism of Kentucky herself, is no holiday sentiment. It is a living power. It is saddennear. She set herself on fire and was utterly destroyed. Everything is dead and dismal in Mobile, the place having become hardly worth taking. crimes and follies of the Administra- taking. This monstrous doctrine," the Gov-

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.
Dick McCann attacked a construction train at Antioch, nine miles from the Chattanooga railroad, and destroyed a locomotive and two cars. At Mill creek he captured the bridge-builders and paroled them. There was no resistance made.
One thousand rebel prisoners were sent North by rail to-day. Two hundred arrived from Murfreesboro. coor declares, referring to the doctrine of the buke from the people themselves. The sey, and Illinois in their recent elecarts of New England will soon add their emation. Indeed it is apparent are revoked. that the people are aroused to a sense of the danger that threatens their constitutional libar at hand, arrives, it becomes Kentucky to ain the position she has hitherto occunot abate one jot or tittle of on to secession or to abolition, but herself upon the great truth that able of self-government, and that and a happy people, and shape her policy to that grand end." Sentiments worthy of Kenucky in this the grandest and most eventful Legislature and to the sons of Kentucky in whatever station. Let them be the inspiration and the guide of Kentucky and of Ken

inces are T. A. Hendricks and David Turpie No business was transacted in the Senate fo want of a quorum, the Republicans bolting. The House refused to hear the Governor message without a joint convention of both houses. The message refers principally that affairs, endorses the emancipation produmation as a necessary war measure, an says that the people of the North must not be deluded with the idea that a compromise in possible or shandon their efforts to suppression. to the complete success of the operations of the rmies of Rosecrans and Sherman, says the mati Gazette, is created by Grant's ful failure. With the greatest of the tung and demoralized by the sense of imbecile and utter failure without a fight. The retrorade movement was known to the enemy at enada on the day it began. Grant's destructhe railroad in his retreat informed alculate that at once the army which had rathered to resist Grant was despatched to concentrate against Sherman at Vicksburg,

us are all our operations in the and the greatest effort of the war, put in peri by Grant's miserable failure-a failure which fulfils the general estimate of his military ties among the people of the West, and in which, it is believed, the General-in-Chief incided. The only way to retrieve this misly to the aid of Sherman and Rosecrans. But he General who so easily sacrificed the stores and transportation means of his army is not the man to resolve upon any energetic measres to retrieve the disaster, especially when they require him to join the expedition of anmmander. It will require orders from headquarters, and the preliminary measure should be the suspension of the commander who has sacrificed such immense interests by

an we are sure, called on us two days ago to for a long time to come.

Grenada, Miss., Jan. 2.—The Arkansas
Legislature has imposed a fine of not less than
\$5,000, nor more than \$10,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for five or ten years,
upon any person caught trading with the
Yankees. ask us to say a kind word for Major I. N. Cook, paymaster in the army, charged with ernment money. Before we can say a word for him, he must be proved, or we must believe him, guiltless of the charge.

It Maj. Cook has done what he is said to

bed enough for an officer of a bank to squander the funds of the institution; it is sufficient ly infamous for a rich man's agent to approriate the wealth of his employer; but, when guilty of having been engaged for months in want of which tens of thousands of widow and wives and old men and children are hun gry and sold, we can't understand that any ercy should be shown him. If he suffers, let it will lighten his sufferings, reflect

but little information in regard to the Gen. John C. Breckinridge received a slight yound in the ear, that Major Orville Ewing, of hville, was killed, that Major Clarence J. Preutice, of this city, was badly wounded in the hip, and that Captain Frank Tryon was badly wounded in the leg. Captain Tryon is

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9. MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1862

H. G. WRIGHT, Major-General Commanding.

Washington, Jan. 9.
Gen. Halleck has despatched the following

admiration of the world. The nejd of Mur-freesboro is made historical. Future genera-tions will point out where so many heroes fel-gloriously in defence of the Constitution and the Union. All honor to the Army of the Cumberland. Thanks to the living and tear-

for the lamented dead.
[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,

from Murfreesboro.

Gen. Rosecrans orders all the rebel officers captured to be confined until Jeff Davis' orders

Nothing from Vicksburg to-day. The Jackson Appeal of the 3d characterizes the fight at that place as a trivial affair as far as the Confederates are concerned. It says their loss was small, and places the Federal loss at 2,500. It regards the Federals falling back as a trap, auguring no good to the Confederate cause. The telegraph is working in good order from here to Memphis.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9.
The election of United States Senators did not take place to-day. The Democratic nom-

ot take place to-day. The Democratic not nees are T. A. Hendricks and David Turp

sible, or abandon their efforts to suppresellion. The State has furnished over 1,000 volunteers during the war.

,000 volunteers during the war. FURTHER BY THE STEAMER AFRICA.

The New York correspondent of the Lor don Times eulogizes the passage of the Rappi hannock as one of the noblest episodes of the war. In a subsequent telegraph report by the

China, the same correspondent pronounces the battle of Fredericksburg as one of the fiercest and decidedly the most calamitous to the Federal army of the war. He says the Federal troops fought with the most determined courage; but the position of Gen. Lee was improvements

The Indiana Legislature convened this morning. Both branches had Democratic majorities.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his in-trenchments, and hearing of reinforcements to him, I withdrew from his front night before

ast. He has not followed. My cavalry are

tion in the fact that the Union army was

horribly crippled. Washington, Jan. 9.

Washington, Jan. 9.
Yesterday's Richmod Examiner says, it
was reported yesterday via Petersburg, that a
great expedition of gunboats and transports,
under command of Gen. Neglee, had left Fortress Monroe on the 1st inst. for some Southern
port. From indications deemed unmistakable
the enemy is preparing to make a grand demonstration upon Goldsboro or Wilmington.

onstration upon Goldsboro or Wilmington, and there is little doubt that the first clash of arms will come to our ears from that quarter. In the Southwest the hostile armies are prob-

ably both too much exhausted to do anything

Yankees.

Gen. Hindman's scouts bring information

positions declare: That a vigorous prosecution of the war

s necessary.

2. That the cabine: which ought to be har

CAIRO, Jan. 9.

the same is a jail offence.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. )

Washington, Jan. 9.

General-in-Chief

General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

(Signed)

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.
To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
I have just received a despatch from Gen.
Granger that the cavalry force of about 1,000
men, which he sent to East Tennessee on the Of course the General Assembly of Dec Plst ult., under command of Gen. Carter, to destroy the flast Tennessee railroad bridges, &c., has been hear! from. Gen. Granger had just received a despatch from Gen. Carter, at Manchester, Ky., who is on his return, stating that on the 20th ult. he enfirely destroyed the the proclamation of martial law throughout the loyal States. Governor Robinson's that on the 20th uit, he entirely destroyed the Union and Wautuga bridges, with ten miles of railroad; 530 rebels were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; 700 stand of arms and a large amount of flour were captured; also, a locomotive and two cars were destroyed. A brisk skirmish took place at the Wautuga bridge, and another at Jonesville. We lost but ten men. here be a like re-affirmation of "the great principles of American liberty" in general, overs both proclamations alike, as it clearly was designed to do. And so unquestionably will the protest as adopted by the Legislature. great hardships and privations, owing to the almost impracticable nature of the country,

The assumption of power involved in the the length of the route of nearly 200 miles each way, and the inclement season. The important results of this expedition can hardly be overrated, severing, as it has, the roclamation of martial law throughout the oval States is on every account a point too rital to be overlooked. The great conservaive States of the North have unequivocally ondemned both proclamations. And most fitly as well as unequivocally. Let Kentucky stand with these States hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. Such is indeed her manifest purpose.

The expedition of General Carter into East Tennessee, the success of which has just been acknowledged in glowing terms by the General-in-Chief, deserves all that has been

said of it. The General-in-Chief is not too enthusiastic The daring operations and brilliant achievenents of General Carter and his command, says General Halleck, "are without a parallel n the history of the war, and deserve the thanks of the country." Swelling as this may ound, it is the simple truth. The expedition was planned and has been executed with so much secrecy that the public at first blush can nardly realize the full value of the achievenent. Yet the expedition has done nothing ess than sever at one grand blow the main rebel army communication between Virginia and the Southwest! The results of the expedition, as General Wright says in his report to General Halleck, can "hardly be overrated." And not improbably some of the most important of these results have been reaped already, as it is said that General Rosecrans ascribes his success at Murfreesboro in no mall degree to the timely severing of the rebel line of re-inforcements. Be this as it may, the results assured are unquestionably of

the highest consequence. Let us hope that this brilliant enterprise is but the beginning of a series in the loyal service. General Halleck himself evidently o regards the enterprise. "This expedition, he says, "has proved the capacity of our cavalry for bold and dashing movements, which I do not doubt will be imitated by others." We think the question required illustration rather than proof, but, not to stickle for the distinction, both have been given in brilliant style. We congratulate General Carter, General-Granger, General Wright, Governor Robinson, who was privy to the expedition, and he whole country in general, on the glorious ssue. The field thereby opened is a wide and

fertile one. Let it be cultivated. Meanwhile, honor in an especial measure t General Carter the gallant pioneer!

We learn that Col. Walter C. Whitaker has We learn that Col. Walter C. Whitaker has been earnestly recommended to the War Department, by all of the distinguished officers under whom he has served, for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.

He has been in the service since August, 1861, having been one of the first who raised a regiment in this State. We may add that he has raised one of the most gallent well-disciple.

has raised one of the most gallant, well-disci-plined regiments in the service. As an evi-dence of the material of which it is composed we may here state, that, after the battle of Murfreesboro, at the roll-call every soldier was accounted for—not a man had straggled off and flinched from the awful fire.

Col. Whitaker was complimented, at the head of his regiment, after the battle, for his

skill and the courage and discipline of his men. He was also distinguished at Shiloh for gal-If every one had won his stars as well as this gallant soldier, our army would be much further advanced towards crushing the rebel-

Col. Whitaker is cn route for Frankfort to ake his seat in the Senate. Leave of absence ras grapted to him everal waves have been search before the Crescent City. take his seat in the Senate. Leave of absence was granted to him several weeks before the battle, but he refused to leave until he had led his men through the fight. He will be heart-

ily welcomed in the councils of the State. We cordially indorse every word our neighoors here say of the noble Whitaker, and we nost earnestly unite with them in the hope which his military abilities and his brilliant title to the office. The splendid regiment of tial deeds, constitutes alone a deathless monu ment to his fame. All honor to commander.

officers, and men of the glorious Sixth! our late fellow-citizen Mr. A. L. Shotwell, at Caseyville, Ky., was entirely consumed by fire one night last week, together with all the household furniture, silverware, &c.

CASUALTIES IN THE SIXTH KENTUCKY IN-FANTRY .- The following is a corrected list of the casualties in the Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Whitaker, in the five-days battle near Mur-

OFFICERS KILLED. leorge T. Cotton and Capt. Char ENLISTED MEN KILLED.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Signed, BRAXTON BRAGG.
The Despatch characterized the Murfreesboro fight as a mysterious affair, and cannot reconcile Bragg's first with his last despatch.
The Richmond Examiner says it was a disappointment, but not a disaster, and finds consolation in the fact that the Union army was

ENLISTED MEN WOUNDED. .-Wm. Lany, leg, flesh wounder, serious; Wm. Murphy, kne 2.—Courad Kohler, thigh, flesh wound; thigh, flesh wound; Anton Mack, thigh, i; George Killing, forehead, dangerous; k, foot, flesh wound; T. Hettenger, flesh lotter, leg, flesh wound; T. Hettenger, flesh lotter, leg, flesh wound; Hoe, White, should; the should; the wound; the wound; which wound; the wound; which wound; which hadd, is James Nicholson, severely.

E.—C. Gernewald, slightly; Valentine rehead, flesh wound; P. Nietewer, flesh n Dribb, foot, flesh wound; M. Weremel, wound; George Gretz, forehead, flesh in Laux, shoulder, flesh wound.

F.—Color-sergeant T. Cannon, forehead, ; Wm. Bobbitt, thigh, flesh wound; Jesh wound; Dennis Vaughan, kee, sethat Grant, having sent 6,000 troops from Holly Springs to Memphis, it was believed that a large portion of his force would join Mc-Clernand's expedition.

New York, Jan. 9. htly, y G.-D. Wessendorf, leg, slightly; A. Noll, nd, slightly; Chas. Nodler, thigh, severely; r, thigh, slightly; Martin Ring, temple, Philip Osmien, leg, slightly; A. Wagner, Gus Lann, thigh, slightly; Henry Poelter,

everely.

I.—First Lieutenant Wm. Frank, heel,
Spathrohr, arm, severely; H. Alfultus,
verely, John Spitzer, leg; severely

MARRIED.

On Dec. 18, 1862, by the Rev. J. A. Henderson, Cha-LIE RUDY, Esq., to Mrs. SARAH E. RUDY, both of Hel lerson, Ky.

nious is not, and therefore she 3. That the cabinet should be com mer who cordially support the policy of the Government.
4. That Generals in separate commands ng noic.

The wounded of the Sixth Kentucky Infantry has
een ably and kindly taken care of by the excele
een ably and kindly taken care of by the excele
een ably and kindly taken care of by the pane, as
br. E.T. Long, assisted by the hospital stewards—mo

4. That Generals in separate commands should also be heartly for the war.

Gen. Rosecrans' army, known as the 14th corps, has been sundivided into three corps, the 14th, 21st, and 22d. This will increase the rank of all staff officers of Generals commanding the wings.

rank of all staff officers of Generals commanding the wings.

Despatches from Newbern on the 6th report 4,000 rebels at Goldsboro and Kinston.

The rebel steamer Alabama-came within 12 hours of being captured last month. On December 11th, the Alabama reached the Desert and landed off Bouquilla, one of the leeward jsles, where she coaled, and left on the 13th, the San Jacinto arriving there on the 14th.

[Special to the Times.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The Committee of the House, to whom were offered the question of emancipation, have in-

James H. Mosby, at Russellville, is autorized to receive subscriptions for us, being d20 deod6&w2

The Committee of the House, to whom were offered the question of emancipation, have instructed their chairman to report a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 to aid the State of Maryland in emancipating her slaves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. A private letter received here from Paris, becember 11, says that the impression among Kentucky, while protesting against the proclamation of emancipation in the rebellious States and parts of States, will not omit message was pronounced wise, and all the South could ask. Upon the same authority recommendation that there "be a solemn re-affirmation of the great truth that in all free governments the military is and must be subject to the civil authority," and that blockade was to be suspended during the armistice. The President's message produced an excellent effect, and has not been successully assailed in any quarter, while his earnestness, moderation, and forbearance have captivated all who look at it fairly.

It appears that during the recent capture of Holly Springs by the rebels under Van Dorn, they burned a hospital just ready for occu-pancy, although Van Dorn promised it should be spared. This was one of the finest in the be spared. This was one of the linest in the Southern department, having 2,000 bunks, an immense lot of drugs and surgical apparatus, and thousands of blankets, sheets, &c. This proceeding was in violation of a promise and all rules of civilized warfare, and is an evidence of the barbarity and want of principle in the Confederate officers. An attempt was also made to destroy the general hospital. also made to destroy the general hospital which contained over 500 sick.

which contained over 500 sick.

By order of Van Dorn, a lot of ordnance stores which had been placed in the building, consisting of powder, shells, and cartridges were spilled in front of the hospital and fired. The medical officers protested against this, but were treated with contempt, and before there was time to remove the sick the walls were riddled with flying balls and shells, and finally an explosion shook the building, destroyly an explosion shook the building, destroy-ing every door and window and wounding 20 men. It was by the utmost exertions that the hospital was saved as a shelter for the men from the night air. Added to this the men from the hight air. Added to this, a robel cavalry officer named Brewster, who stated that he had been detailed by Van Dorn to march off every sick man who had not been paroled, collected together, pixtols in hand, about 150 sick soldiers, forced them to rise from their beds and fall into line, threatening to shoot the medical officers who expostulated, and made the poor fellows, suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia, and diarrhoea, to start with him on the road.

start with him on the road.

The men fell down in the street and had to rise again for fear of being shot, when they were so weak that the slightest motion was agony. Being importuned if there was anying in the name of humanity that could be thing in the name of humanity that could be done to induce him to stop his brutal proceedings, he finally consented to let them alone; and receiving a paper signed by all the surgeons present, stating that the men were to sick to walk, and that their removal was an impossibility. This statement is signed by H. R. Wirts, medical director and collector of the sixteenth army corps. the sixteenth army corps.

Cairo, Jan. 11.

OAIRO, Jan. 11.

By an arrival to-night from the mouth of the Yazoo, we have authentic accounts from Vicksburg. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under the direction of Mcllernand, re-embarked on Saturday on trans-orts, closely pressed by the rebel advance, hich, coming in range of the gunboats, was driven back with severe loss. At last acounts the entire fleet of transports, with roops, had arrived at Island 82, on their way

The engagement was less general than here-tofore reported. The principal fighting was done by the centre, under command of Smith and Blair. The conduct of the latter is highly and Blair. spoken of. Our loss, as near as can be ascertained, was

Our loss, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,500 wounded, 600 killed, and 1,000 missing. Capt. Given, of the gunboat Benton, died of the wounds received in the recent attack on Hayne's Bluff.

The steamer Musselman was burned by guerilas at Bradley's Landing, ten miles above Memphis, on the 8th.

Capt. More, in command of about one hundred near attacked a carry of three hyadred

dred men, attacked a camp of three hundre rebels at Hunter's Mills, thirty-five miles eas of Fort Pillow, on the morning of the 8th The rebels were completely surprised. Sixtee were killed and forty-six taken prisoners, an The Richmond Enquirer of the tains the following:

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9th.—The State Journal has reliable information from Newbern that the enemy has not less than 80,000 men on the coast and that a formidable fleet is at Beanfort. It is supposed an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

New York, Jan. 10. fifty horses and a lot of small arms captured Two Federals were wounded. The expedi-tion was absent from the Fort only twentyseven hours.

Nashville, Jan. 11.
The rebel General Forrest's advance was a
Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee, las
night. Pickets extend this side three miles NEW YORK, Jan. 10.
Yesterday evening the steamship Griswold, laden with gifts of food for the famished operatives of England, was towed down the bay, and this morning she spread her sails and started on her voyage for the shores of England. As she moved down the bay she was saluted by several British vessels in the harbor, and the crowd of sailors and citizens on her decks, as well as on the steamer which towed and are collecting horses, provisions, and con NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

The three negro regiments are to do garrison duty in Forts Jackson, St. Phillips and Pike. Farragut was about to attack Port Hudson. He is probably waiting for Banks to make a land attack.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] THE RECONVENING OF THE KENTUCKY LEG-Washington, January 5, 1863 It would have been a great gratification to ne had the nature of my business here per-nitted my being at Frankfort during the seswhich his military abilities and his brilliant after its recess, on Thursday next. It will be services in the field so richly entitle him. He ought to have been made a Brigadier-General long ago. He ought to be made a Major-Generals in this war on either side can present so clear a title to the office. The splendid regiment of way, a historian of its proceedings as the correspondent of the Journal. There has never be respondent of the Journal. There has never been a body of men of more unimpeachable integri-ty and incorruptible patriotism. The whirlwind of excitement and the political heresics which have uprooted and perverted other delibera-tive assemblies have been met by them as the the long hereafter without having its visi blinded by prejudice or selfishness. The record has the impress of pure conservati and the most lofty devotion to the best int ests of our common country. Surrounded by baneful influences; deprived in a great measure of that protection which every State has a right to expect from the General Govern-ment; with the Federal Administration comment; with the reactar Administration committed to cardinal points of policy which must be regarded as injurious to her material interests, and with divided opinious on the great questions which are agitating and convulsing the country, the State of Kentucky, through her representatives in the Legislature, has main-lained a proud and commanding position, which has drawn upon her the admiration of the loyal and the intense bate of the disloyal. which has drawn upon her the admiration of the loyal and the intense hate of the disloyal. Without being swerved by flattery or dispirited by censure, the members of the present Legislature have pursued an onward course, with no guide but the constitutions of their Union and their State, and with no stimulus but the ardent desire to do their whole duty in times of the most perplexing exigencies. In vain have the waves of faction attempted to break over their deliberations; in vain have the taunts of rebel leaders accused them of "disloyalty to the South," and equally in vain have the candied allurements which led so many astray been placed as temptation in their way. Stern, unbending, and self-sacrificing as that immortal conclave, which, in the year 1776, deliberated in Philadelphia and produced the Declaration of Independence as the charter of our national liberty, the Kentucky Legislature of 1861-3 has covered itself with imperishable renown, and will be remembered in after times as "the stay and bulwark" of the loyalty of their distracted State. With treason sapping the foundations of the State, and sympathy with rebellion pervading every avenue to the executive and judicial functions of the Commonwealth, this Legislature entered upon its duties as if condemned to a fiery furnace, or a gladiatoral contest with wild beasts. The Providence which guarded, protected, and directed oral contest with wild beasts. The

ed: Arthur Folsom, of Illinois, to be con the United States at Cape Haytien, and Cros-by, of Kentucky, to be consul of the United atoral contest with wild beasts. The Providence which guarded, protected, and directed them and brought them out unscathed, is the same Almighty Wisdom which, for nearly ninety years, has breathed its spirit into the councils of our nation, and given impulse to its energies for the advancement of human happiness and the prosperous spread of popular government. To it let us reverentially look for guidance in the future as we have been dependent upon it in the past. eral casualties occurred from them to our me during recent battles. look for guidance in the future as we have been dependent upon it in the past.

The recent visit of Governor Robinsou to the city of Washington has most assuredly given him additional cause to thank God that Kentucky has remained loyal, and he has seen with what love and pride and devotion his State has inspired every loyal heart at the national capital. And you, members of the Kentucky Legislature, know full well that any error of judgment committed by President Lincoln cannot be repaired by a separation from the Union. A half of his official term has already expired, and in less than two months this radical Congress, which I fear has swerved the well-meaning President from his better judgment, will be powerless for further evil. The incalculable disasters which would follow the secession of Kentucky could never be retrieved; but the whole cohort of mistakes and ultraisms which might spring with a cavalry escort accompanying them, they came upon a band of rebels, who had just captured a train of forty wagons heavily loaded with army stores for Springfield. Our cavalry charged upon the rebels, and re-captured the train just as they were about firing he wagons he wagons.

Prisoners taken in the skirmish report that the rebels had taken Springfield and nearly destroyed it by fire. They captured all our stores. Our troops were in Fort Lyon, a large fortification three quarters of a mile north of the town. The enrolled militia at Springfield joined the rebels. never be retrieved; but the whole cohort of mistakes and ultraisms which might spring from an entire Presidential term can be remedied and repaired in a single popular election. Secession is no remedy for the political blunder of the emancipation proclamation, but unity with conservatism in the Union will next year elect a Chief Magistrate who will wipe out the proclamation and all its effects. There is but one immutable principle in our national existence, and this is that our government can never be destroved. With a degrament can never be destroved.

A Memphis despatch this morning says Mc-dernand had arrived at Vicksburg, and had uperseded Sherman in command there. JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 10.

Nothing of special importance done in the Legislature to-day.

After taking the sixth ballot for United States Senator, with material change from the first, the joint session adjourned till the first Monday in February.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10. ermination to recognize this as the vital aim of all legislation, the approaching session of the Kentucky Legislature may escape all mares and devices to comfort and aid the re-ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.
The Lower-House of the General Assembly was balloting all day without result, the vote standing—Dean 41; Sherwood 41. Several attempts to adjourn over were lost. After the forty-eighth ballot the House adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday. bellion, and may devote all its energies to the restoration of the sundered bonds of fraternity, the preservation of our governmental Union,

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. THE FLYING REBELS .- We learn from th The steamer Creole arrived to-night from New Orleans, on the 3d. She brings despatches to Gen. Halleck. She passed several gunboats Nashville Union that General Bragg was in Winchester, the county seat of Franklin, a bound up the river, and also passed the trans-bound up the river, and also passed the trans-bort Merrimac, with troops, at Southwest Pass; also the gunboat Kensington. The Purser reports having learned, by the arrival of the gunboat Clifton at Southwest Pass, that, county bordering upon Alabama, a few days ago. But few of his soldiers were with him the bulk of his army being scattered in cor fusion at various points along the road and early on the morning of the 1st, the rebels made an attack by land and water on the Fed-eral forces at Galvesion. Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers protected by double rows of bales of co ton, and loaded over the country. Deep gloom and discontent pervades the breasts of his soldiers, wh have so lately witnessed the disastrous over attacked by live rebel steamers protected by double rows of bales of co ton, and loaded with troops, armed with rifles, muskets, &c.

The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding, after about all our officers, including Capt. Wainwright and Lieut Lee, and the crew of one hundred and thirty—all told—had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamers. My informant states that but one or two of the officers and but twelve or fifteen of the crew escaped death. The gunboats Clifton and Owasco were engaged and escaped, the former losing no men and but one wounded. The Owasco lost one killed and thirteen wounded. Two barks loaded with coal fell into the hands of the enemy. The Westfield, the flag ship of Com. Renshaw, was not engaged, being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports, and Renshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident the explosion occurred before the boat containing Renshaw, Lieutenant Zimmerman, and the boat's crew got away, and they were consequently blown up with the ship. throw of the best disciplined of the Confederal armies, at Stone river, and have seen the boast of their leaders, who talked of entering Nashville in triumph, driving before him the Union army, so signally falsified. Chased out of Kentucky, and overwhelmingly defeated in this State, Bragg is no longer a leader to cheen and inspire a vanquished and retreating army his prestige has ceased to exist. His regiments and divisions are dispersed confusedly over th ountry, like sheep without a shepherd. It is said that in Winchester he told the citizen and soldiers that his retreat was an absolu necessity. Should he risk another engage nent, he will find a necessity for another re

## COMMERCIAL.

The crew of the Westfield arrived at New WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET Orleans on transports and the remaining troops are on the way back. They did not arrive un-OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, JANUARY 12. Since our last weekly review there has been a decided advance in the rates for gold, the bankers buy ing at 26635% B cent premium and selling at 39841 acent. The rate for demand Treasury Notes has also advanced to 31682% cent premium. Silver is becoming scarcer, and is taken by the bankers at 25 % cent who sell at 27698 % cent premium. There is no in quiry for Eastern exchange, the bankers refusing to buy drafts on New York even at % B cent discound trawing on the East at par. The transactions of the are on the way back. They did not arrive until the place had been evacuated. All the fleet are on the way to New Orleans.

The rebel force was estimated at about five thousand, under Gen. Magruder. Our land force, under command of Col. Burrill, of Massachusetts, probably did not exceed three hundred, the residue not having arrived or not being disembarked in time to fight.

Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 260 killed and 200 taken prisoners, the navy sufficient of the control Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 200 illed and 200 taken prisoners, the navy sufring most, it is thought. The rebel loss was much more, as our guns were firing grape and anister continually in their midst.

The rebels had several batteries on shore. rawing on the East at par. The transactions of week have been limited, and we have no mater thanges to note in the current prices of produce. ods in the line of crockery-ware have adv The Federal troops were on one of the long wharves, and, it is said, repulsed two charges of the rebels before they surrendered.

Advices from New Orleans state that Jacob Barker's paper, the National Advocate, published.

[Our quotation s apply to wholesale tran ces otherwise stated.

ALCHOIL—Advanced. We quote 75 % cent at 77 and 98 % cent at 87c.

APPLES, POTATOES, &c.—Sales of green apples : ports of victories at Murfreesboro and Vicks-irg, and Jeff Davis's speech at Jackson. his caused a ferment, and the rebels were \$2.50@3.50 & bbl. We quote potatoes at \$1.75@1.80 & bbl. Sales of onions at \$2@2.25.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter in demand at 15@20c bilarious and saucy. On the morning of the 3d Gen. Banks sent a guard to Barker's office, and the Advocate was, for the third time, sup-pressed. This step gave great satisfaction to the Union men.

Capt. Clark, Post Commissary at New Or-

hed an extract on the 2d, containing rebel

ans, had tendered his resignation, and would robably go North in the course of a month. Specials this morning are quite barren of

ibb, off Charleston, says Fort Sumter is pla

take a stand between Alliance and Tulla-oma. He had fallen back to give his men epose after a battle had exhausted them. The Yankees have advanced twenty-four

illes from Murfreesboro.

Charleston, Jan. 8.—The following is from Kingston, North Carolina, on the 8th:

"The army is making immense preparations for an advance. Reinforcements are daily

riving from Suffolk.
"The Yankees at Moorhead City and New

ern are about 5,000 strong, under Gen. Fos-r. They will probably attack Charleston, (iminigton, Weldon, and Goldsboro simul-neously. It is reported they are now cook-

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th con-

cks, as well as on the steamer which towed

oga, and Ella went into the Piankank to cut uit a schooner which had run the blockade. The Currituck got ashore, but was pulled off. A number of cavalrymen were seen near the

schooner, which was up a creek. Our boats fired on them and they skedaddled. Finding

impossible to get the schooner out, she was red by shells, and when they left was in a

ight blaze.

A despatch from Stafford Courthouse, Va.

A despatch from Stafford Courthouse, Va., of the 9th, says: This evening ten of our scouts were fired upon near Stafford's store, ten miles from here, by a band of 150 rebels in ambush. Our men escaped capture, but two were wounded, one mortally.

A Murfreesboro despatch says the loss of the rebels increases daily; 2,000 of their wounded were sent to Lavergne yesterday. Many

more were left here, but can't be moved, as their wounds are frightful, and most of them

will die.

Later.— Lavergne has been accidentally burned, so the rebel wounded have to be sent to Nashville and thence to Louisville for treat-

The following was received at headquarters

wagons. They destroyed the depot and roll-ing stock at White House, and burned a steamer and several sloops, boats, and barges laden with grain. They sustained no loss

whatever.
[Signed] JOHN A. DIX.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate by the President: Wm. E. Phelps,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

There is no truth in the report in Richmond papers of Sumner's debarkation. He still ocupies his position in front of Fredericksburg.

thorities, as daily flags of truce go over un r his supervision. A thorough investigation of light twelve

ounder ammunition shows it to be mostly orthless, the fuses being badly fitted. Sev.

A party sent out from Lebanon yesterday to repair the telegraph line from that point and Springfield returned at three o'clock this morning, and report that when on the other side of

nd Spring, thirty miles from Springfiel

Col. Moore destroyed McMinnville, shelling the houses and outbuildings last night.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10.

CAIRO, Jan. 10

tates at Geneva.

news.

Western Reserve cheese firm at 116/11/4c.

Bageing and Rope.—Bagging held at 116/12/4c a
rope at 16/60—sales of Manilla at 156/16c.

Brans.—Sales white beans at \$26/2 50 % bushel, a
in demand. BEESWAX, &c.-Beeswax in good dem and ginseng at feegees.

Coar-Pittsburg by the barge and boat-load held at 1:@ilec, and at retail at 20c.

Corron, &c.—Raw cotton is firm, with light sales

The gunboat Montgomery arrived to-day rom Mobile bar, in eight days. No news. A letter from an officer on the U. S. steamer of low middling to good middling at 30,500. Bat-ting steady at 36c. Sales of G. W. sheetings at 30c, which is an advance. Sales of cotton rarns at 37, 38, and 39c for different numbers. Sales of cotton twin ted with railroad iron.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10.

The following from the Richmond Examine and candlewick at 75c. and candlewick at 75c.

Flour and Grain.—Market for flour dull. We quote extra brands at \$5 50@5 65, and other grades in proportion. Wheat arrives slowly, with sales to the mills and for shipment at 90c to \$1 for red and prime white. There is a good demand for corn and oats at 43@45c for ear corn in bulk and 50 to 32c for oats. The sales of barley are at \$1 15.

Frahmens—There is a good demand at 40c.

Flatsupp—Sales at the mills at \$1 to 2 book barley. of the 9th:

A special despatch to the Charleston papers says that Bragg addressed the citizens of Dechard and Winchester, Tenn., on Monday, assuring them he would not leave them but

FLAXSEED-Sales at the mills at \$1 30 % bushel. GROCERIES.—Market quiet. We quote Louisians ugar in hhds at 11%@12c, yellow sugar in bble

12%@14%c, and crushed, powdered, and gried at 15@15%c. Plantation molasses held at 70% bbls and half bbls, and New York syrus at 60c. quiet at 31@33c for Rio. Sales of rice at 81/209c b oc, hemlock 33@37c, harness 38@40c, skritting 42c, city calf at \$25@30 P dozen, Freuch \$25@40, green hides 6@7c, city cured 12@13c, and flint 15@1.kc. HEMF.—Ample receipts, with sales of Kentucky a

\$85@95 % ton. HAY—Sales of new timothy at \$14@15. % ton as to the quality, and the market firm.

IRON AND NAILS—The prices are unchanged. We note stone-coal bar iron at \$4 1065. Ten-penns

SOAP AND CANDLES-The den sand is fair. family and No. 1 scap at 4½ ? What and of Gorman scap at 5½@cc. Star candles 16@1°c for light and heavy weight Salt—Good supply with light sales of Kanawha at

50@55c & bushel, which is a decline.

Tobacco,—The receipts of leaf tobacco continue
large, and the sales have been liberal at full prices. ter out, and on other vessels in the vicinity, and the result in the vicinity, whibited their generous enthusiasm by the most vociferous cheers.

Advices from New Orleans report that the The sales of the week at the warehouses embr nogsheads, against 479 hogsheads the previous week

Ve quote: rebels have 12,000 men and 30 guns at Port Hudson, and that their earthworks extend four The capitol at Baton Rouge was destroyed ed. Kentucky is quoted at 55c to \$1 7 h and Virginia

Vool.—Sales washed at 60@65c.
REIGHTS—Freights are plentiful and the rates ar nigh. We quote pound freights as follows: To Mem-phis \$1 \$100 ms, to Henderson 25c, to Cincinnati 20c to Pittsburg 25c, to Sowling Green \$1. No shipments have been made to Nashville or Bowling Green on priate account, but the nominal rate is \$1.

BANK NOTE LIST. BANKABLE FUNDS. to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 9.

To Major-General Halleck:

A party of cavalry and infantry was sent out from Yorktown by General Keyes, and landed at West Point night before last. The expedition returned to-day, bringing with them a number of animals and eight loaded vagous. They destroyed the depot and roll-

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market - George M. Yager LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10, 1863. LOGISVILLE, Jan. 10, 1863.

The arrivals of live stock at this yard during the week ending to-day have been tolerably good, and the market more in favor of drovers and sellers; prices somewhat better.

CATTLE-There was a moderately fair supply of cat to the Senate by the President: Wm. E. Phelps, of Illinois, to be consul at St. Petersburg; T. H. Clay, of Kentucky, to be minister resident of the United States to the Republic of Nicaragua, in place of Andrew B. Dickinson, resigned; Chas. Gilbert Wheeler, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States at Nuremburg; N. L. Wilson, of Indiana, to be consul at La Union, San Salvador; Mansfield, of Wisconsin, to be consul at Tobasco, in place of N. L. Wilson; Wm. Walter Murphy, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States for the Duchy of Brunswick, in place of B. Ellis Martin, resigned; Arthur Folsom, of Illinois, to be consul of unsold. The prices are about the same as last q notes SHEEP-The arrivals of sheep were uni

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WELL

SHEEP-Are in good demand.

Hogs-Unchanged and all stock sold. TAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE T BE PAST WEEK

DIED.

On the 9th inst., ANN ELIZA, wife of Alexa Owens and daughter of William Fitzsin mons, I of Alleghany City, aged 27 years. ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants AND BANKERS,

3 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT. (a3 dewisty TWO NEGRO AEN WERE RECENTLY committed to the aways. One of them calls himself TO'N, aways belongs to Gen. Pillow, of Arkana as a 5 feet 11 inche high, of copper color, sin not take about 150 lbs. The other calls to be high to be the calls to be the call to be the calls to be the call to be the

owners, will come forward, prove property, as arger, or these runaways will be deaft with a g to law.

Jacob Hardin county Steamboat Lanterns. A Line assortment of Coal Oil Lanterns for Steam objects for sale at Objects WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Bellittst.

From the Democrat. IMPOSTANT CURE FOR TETTER —DAVING STETTER OINTMENT, from what we learn, is one of the most important remedies for TETTER, SALT RHEUM, and BARRER'S ITCH now in use. s been thoroughly tried by many of our who are afflicted with cutaneous diseases w do well to call at Raymond & Tyler's, 74 Fou street, who are agents for the sale of it.

S-T-1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

DRUNKENNESS CURED! THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting app. DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STHONG DRINK is a certain cure for Devakesness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be nistered without the knowledge of the par Price S1 a box. Sent by mail to any address by C. S PHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Male or Female.

If you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by WHICH CAUSES SO MANY ALARMING SYMP TOMS,

It unfits them for Marriage,
And is the greatest evil which can befal
MAN OR WOMAN.

MAN OR WORLDS.

WAN OR WORLDS.

WAN OR WORLDS.

WAN OR WORLDS.

WAN OR WORLDS.

And a sufferer,

Cet exit the Advertisement,

And send for it at once.

Delays are dangerous.

Take no other

Take no other Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE 18 THE ONLY DYE THE ONLY DYE Sworn to be poisonless
THE ONLY DYE For a living brown
THE ONLY DYE For a living brown
THE ONLY DYE For a perfect bluck
THE ONLY DYE That defies detection
THE ONLY DYE That is instantaneous

ONLYDYE or all who desire to have the color of their hair hanged with safety, certainty, and rapidity to any red by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House

Price \$1, \$1 50, and \$3 per box, according to size Cristadoro's HairPreservative Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utm softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vita Price 50 cts, \$1, and \$2 per bottle, according to size

THE SOLDIERS' GUIDE TO HEALTH TMBRACING BULES FOR PRESERVING THE
LEALTH OF THE SOLDLER AND HINTS ON
CAMP LIFE, TO WHICH ARE ADDED INSTRUCTIONS FOR GETTING FURLOUGHS AND DISCHARGES, COMPILED FROM THE REVISED
"ARMY REGULATIONS," "HALL'S JOURNAL OF
HEALTH," AND OTHER EMIRENT SOURCE. Price 10 Cents; Finer Edition 25 Cents.

Bo Every Officer and Privato in the Army needs Hitle work: It is an invaluable companion. THE RULES FOR PERSERVING HEATH AND IN STRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING FURLOGGE AND DISCHARGES are worth an lundred-fold I cont. AGENTS WANTED. G. G. EVANS, Philadelphia, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, Jan. 2, 1863. SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PE The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse

WE HAVE TAKEN AN OFFICE TEMPORARII
in the room occupied by Mossis. Stancin't a Vote of the room occupied by Mossis. Stancin't a Vote of the room occupied by Mossis. Stancin't a Vote of the room of t d23 d&wislm PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO. KENTUCKY AND WESTERN

CLAIMS AGENCY. Washington, D. C. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A PART nership for the prosecution of all kinds of Claim against the Government of the United States. The lso attend to the procurement and exte

espondence with persons having claid will furnish them with all informs, blank forms, and laws necessary We invite correspondence of any kind, and will furnish them with air most from, instructions, blank forms, and laws necessary to the pregaration of the same.

As the only Kentucky Agency in the city of Washington, they ask a liberal share of the patronage of the State. Address Chas. Nelson & Co., Washington the State. Address Chas. Nelson & Co., Washington William & TURNER,

commended by the New Orleans the medical journals, and som

"D. B. JAMES, M. D., 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT

Seltzer Aperient This valuable and popular Medicine has univer sally received the most favorable recommenda-tions of the Medical Profession and the Public as the most systematical and the

SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in
Billous and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness,
Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gent,
Rheumatic Affectious, Gravel,
And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling the Complaints of the Complaints of the Control of the

ing Aperient or Purgative is Required. It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers, Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons Lapta'un of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuale add. Yon to their hedical Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in cottles to ke m in any climate, and merely requires eater poured . "On it to produce a delightful effervester poured . "On it to produce a delightful efferves-

TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st., NEW YORK. And for sale by Druggista generally.

SA THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING THE Sight by adapting sid to impaired vision as age HOG CHOLERA! The Great Remedy of the Age,

rests of instaress, endnever known to fail when the disser was taken it time and the medicine property giver.
The namedy will cost only about it eta, to each Hos, and
no secutive any part of the United States. This medcino is a liquid and is put up only in quart and haif gallon
ottles. The haif gallon bottle is worth the dollars, and
outsins medicine ecough for 100 hogs. The quart botle is worth five dellars, and contains medicine ecough
or 50 hogs—each bottle having on its label all the
secessary (frections for using.
All orders necompanied by each promptly attended to.
Persons ordering medicine will recollect the above
gioes per bottle, with an additional charge of their
worth for the package of one of four bottlez.

This medicine can also be obtained of Moorbook 6
Oo. No. 116 Fourth street, between Main and the River,
Louteville, E.y. and dated. Hall Lamps for Coal Oil.

MM. SKENE & CO.'S, Bullitt st. Save Your Oil. A GREAT saving to Coal Oil consumers by usin the TRANSPARENT CONES for sale at dubbles WM. SKENE & CO. S., Bullitt at.

Brass Hand Lamps. A LARGE COAL Oil Lanterns.

Coal Oil Lanterns.

Coat WM. SKENE & CO.'S

Coat WM. SKENE WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Bullitt st.

HAY! HAY! HAY! WE ARE MANUFACTURING A PORTABLE POWER HAY PRESS, which will main a

ompact bales to the second of UNITED STATES WAR CLAIM & PENSION AGENCY

No. 127 Main street, opposite the LOUISVILLE, KY. N. B. Printed Blanks on hand to suit every kind of lovernment business. ap2-diaw3dp7.kwiy

L. LYON'S GENUINE

THEOHIO CATAWBA BRANDY

Has for several years past been manufactured from the PURE JUICE of the AMERICAN "CATAWBA" GRAPE,

And has obtained a rare popularity throughout the West and South, where great quantities of this superbarticle are sold for Medicinal and Family purposes. It not only equals but excels the choicest Imported Brandies in PURITY, QUALITY, and RICHNESS OF

FLAVOR, and wherever it has been introduced it has invariably met the most unqualified favor and extendthis country, and the opportunity to procure an article of such quality as to supersede the sale and use of the many vile compounds so often sold under the name of

THE CATAWBA BRANDY Professes all the choice qualities of the BEST Impor ed Liquor, and is positively known to be of PERFECT PURITY and of superior flavor.

DR. A. A. HAYES, Assayer of Massachuse DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist, New York.
DR. HIRAM COX, Chemical Inspector, Ohio.
DR. JAMES R. NICHOLS, Chemist, Boston.

The Catawba Brandy,

For Medicinal Uses We would also subjoin the following certificate Curcago Assay Office June 10, 1862. We have tested for Lord & Smith

We have tested for Lord & Smith a specimen of acco-holic liquor denominated "LYON'S PUBE OHIO CATAWE'A BRANDY," and have found the same to be free from all injurious additions and well adapted for Medicinal and other uses requiring a pure Brandy J. V. Z. BLANEY, G. A. MARRINER,

The trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices by RAYMOND & TYLER, 74 Pourth st.,

Sole Agents for the Brandy in Kentucky, Tonnessee, and Indiana, and to them all orders must be sent. Time the True Test-Experience the Best Guide.

AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY OR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam ome the most popular medicine of Coughs, Colds, and Consum stood the best of all tests -time cents and \$1 red only by REED, CUTLER, & CO., Boston,

jan3 d2aw&w3m E. WILDER, Agent, Louisville NOTICE. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST ing between David R. Young, Tho. B. Overton acob Parsons, John W. Armstrong, and Joseph Schurgon, under the name of DAVID R. YOUNG. is this day dissolved by limitation. The business be settled and liquidated at the old st four g, Tho. B. Overton, and Jacob F continue the WHOLESALE DRY 6 unds t the firm name of D. R. YOUNG THO. B. OVERTON, JACOB PARSONS.

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name and number. Direct all letters to GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY

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dark, dry cellar.

If the hives are rightly arranged, and the If the hires are rightly arranged, and the cellar ventilated by opening either a door or window in the night time, occasionally, there will be no loss of bees only what die of old age, and the comb will look nearly as white as in the tall previous. Bees when kept in a cellar of this kind will not make a discharge to soil the comb during the whole winter, and will consume but a very few pounds of honey—say about a pound to a thousand bees; for ordinary swarms it would require from ten to twenty pounds of honey. At this low temperature, the bees will remain very quiet and ordinary swams it would remain very quiet and still, and if the cellar is kept perfectly dark, they will remain so during the whole winter, and will hardly know when spring approaches, which will not be the case when kept in a room above ground or out of doors. Bees frequently receive more injury in being confined to a hive on the approach of spring than they will if allowed to fly out.

The time to put bees into winter quarters depends somewhat upon the severity of the weather—usually the last of November or the lst of December; if the weather is not too cold, they may safely remain out until near January. They generally suffer more in the latter part than in the beginning of winter.

Position of the Hives when placed in the Cellar.—If straw or the old-fashioned board hive, they should be turned bottom-side up with the bottom-boards removed.

Ohio Farmer.

rith the bottom-boards removed. Ohio Farmer.

Young Stock.—A great many humane men are guilty of habitual cruelty without knowing it. They have been brought up to believe that musty straw and corn-fodder, poor hay and oats, will do well enough for young stock, and "keep them along," through the winter. The mistake is not only-cruelty to the stock, but unprofitable to the farmer. If "whatever sworth doing at all, is worth doing well," whatever stock is worth raising well—worth developing to the greatest degree of perfection that good and abundant food and constant attention can reach. Afather who should think bread crusts and cheese parings sufficient food for his little son and heir, would not be long without the contempt of his neighbors; and yet he would be just as reasonable in his pursuit of results as its neighbor who should think "anything is good enough for young stock."

A starved calf or colt is always a stinted one, and what it loses in that way, the first two or three years of its life, it never regains. In our own experience we have never found any hay too good for young stock, and we would long with they were then marching in the greatest the contempt of his neighbor who should think break one, and what it loses in that way, the first two or three years of its life, it never regains. In our own experience we have never found any hay too good for young stock, and we would Young Stock.—A great many humane men are guilty of habitual cruelty without knowing it. They have been brought up to believe that musty straw and corn-fodder, poor hay and oats, will do well enough for young stock, and "keep them along," through the winter. The mistake is not only cruelty to the stock, but unprofitable to the farmer. If "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing a real." whatever stock is worth raising is worth raising well—worth developing to the greatest degree of perfection that good and abundant food and constant attention can reach. A father who should think bread crusts and cheese parings sufficient food for his little son and heir, would not be long without the contempt of his neighbors; and yet he would be just as reasonable in his pursuit of results as his neighbor who should think "anything is good enough for young stock."

A starved caif or colt is always a stinted one, and what it loses in that way, the first two or three years of its life, it never regains. In our own experience we have never found any hay too good for young stock, and we would just about as soon think of going without our own coffee as of permitting any one of them to go without a few oats or a little meal every day through the winter. Outs are unquestionably better than any other grain for young stock. one, and what it loses in that way, the first two or three years of its life, it never regains. In our own experience we have never found any hay too good for young stock, and we would just about as soon think of going without our own coffee as of permitting any one of them tog without a few oats or a little meal every day through tae winter. Oats are unquestionably better than any other grain for young stock, at its the production of muscle, and not the laying on of fat, the owner seeks.

A dozen thrifty, sleek, well-to-do calves are worth looking at in any man's barn, but the thin, pinched, and suffering effigies which are too frequently to be seen nitbility goats on the lee side of a snow bank—endeavoring to save that life which, if they could reason, they would very soon decide was not worth saving, so far as they were concerned—are always a reproach to the owner and an evidence that he is, either knowingly or ignorantly, a cruel man.—Marsachusette Ploughman.

KEEPING FRUITS.—Nature is a great conservator as well as producer, when she can have her own way. The day after Christmas, we were hunting Delaware grapes under a trellis in Mr. Clymer's garden at Galion, and found them as plump and fresh and juicy sweet as they were last August. These little hone of the railroad, along which they were then marching, it would bave alloen would probably have resulted in the capture or utter destruction of the whole of Bragg's army. But was the certain of defeating them? General Bragg's army. But was as old and as well disciplined as General Buells, and exceeded it in numbers since their entrance into Kentucky, but it was not then known whether this was true or not, and, if true, how many they might have obtained. Suppose General Buell, after leaving Bowling Green, could have overtaken the rebels, had attacked them, and had been defeated, upon what point could he have fallen back?

He would very soon decide was not worth saving.

KEEPING FRUITS.—Nature is a great conservation of the could not have overtaken the rebels h

and Mr. Clymer's garden at Gailon, and lound them as plump and fresh and juicy sweet as they were last August. These little honey bags had nestled under a friendly covering of leaves on the bare ground, and all the snows and changes of weather had not vitiated or dried the nectar of their precious globes, while the savings from our own vines, carefully enveloped in cotton and put up in boxes, had outlested their needings, weeks and they were last August. These little honey bags had nestled under a friendly covering of leaves on the bare ground, and all the snows and changes of weather had not vitiated or dried the nectar of their precious globes, while the savings from our own vines, carefully enveloped in cotton and put up in boxes, had out lasted their usefulness weeks ago.

The same is true of apples; let an apple get covered up by leaves under the tree, and it will retain its freshness for a long time, in spite of storm, sun, or frost.—Ohio Farmer.

Illinois Stock Farming.—The Prairie Farmer mentions, among other Western farmers who have become rich by stock farming, B. F.

Illinois Stock Farming.—The Prairie Farmer mentions, among other Western farmers who have become rich by stock farming, B. F. Harris, a native of Eastern Virginia, who first obtained the means for buying a farm by buying, driving, and selling stock. He has continued to add to his lands until he now has a farm of 6,000 acres: an orchard pasture con-

Murfreesboro, Jan. 5.

The enemy evacuated in haste during Saturday night. It is reported they were terribly demoralized from losses, but they left no property behind them. General Negley pursued them with infantry. A cavalry force also followed to-day. Spear's 1st Tenn. brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard of cavalry. Their loss in Wednesday's battle was 5,000, several hundred on Thursday, over 1,200 on Friday, and 1,000 on Saturday night, including wounded and captured. We have 1,500 of their prisoners, two colonels, and seven the series of the same as well as military maxims teach us the danger of a flank movement in the presence of a powerful army. By going to Louisville by the way of Shepherdsville our flank would have constantly been exposed to attacks from the army at and in the neighborhood of Briday, and 1,000 on Saturday night, including wounded and captured. We have 1,500 of their prisoners, two colonels, and seven the same of the advance of Gen. Buell's army entered Louisville on the 25th and the rear division

New York, Jan. 6.

Hanson are here. Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an arm broken.

(For the Lauteville Journal.) INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY THE MARCH TO LOUISVILLE.

capturing that place.
While the rebel army was manœuvring in

front of our army in Tennessee, and was threatening Nashville, extensive works had been thrown up about that city. When it be-came evident that Bragg had gone into Ken-

NAMVILLE, Jan. 5.
The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at seven o'clock P. M., posted strongly in riffe pits, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the rebels commenced their retreat. At noon Stanley's cavalry entered Murfreesboro, and captured prisoners, stores, and guns. Our troops in force occupied Murfreesboro this morning. The enemy have The invasion of Kentucky by the rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at swen of clock P. M., posted strongly in rife pits, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The invasion of Kentucky by the rebel armies under Bragg and Kirby Smith, with the avowed intention of attempting to hold the State, was certainly one of the most desperate undertakings of the war. To make it consistent with reason and the established reputations of those two Generals we must believe that they were induced to enter into the scheme under mistaken ideas concerning the truestate of feeling in Kentucky. The Southern press had long clamored at the enslavement of Kentucky, and the rebel refugees from that State had loudly declared that should a rebet army ever march within its borders the people would rise, shake off the tyranny of the old regime, and gladly cast their fortunes with the Confederate States. The people had announced their loyalty to the old Government through the ballot box, through their Legislature, and through their press; but the rebels shut their ears to these facts and hearkened only to the delawise voice of the siren which called them to Kentucky only to meet with bitter disappointments, and to find how completely they had been deceived.

From the movements of General Bragg it seemed likely that Louisville would be the grand point for which he would strike. The first noticeable halt which he made was already garfisoned by a considerable force under Col. Bruce, and assoon as Bragg's whereabouts were known Col. Wilder was adready garfisoned by a considerable force under Col. Bruce, and assoon as Bragg's whereabouts were known Col. Wilder was adready garfisoned by a considerable force under Col. Bruce, and assoon as Bragg's whereabouts were known Col. Wilder was adready garfisoned by a considerable force under Col. Bruce, and as soon as Bragg's whereabouts were known Col. Wilder was garded to the proposal control of the control

Sunday night the Rattler made a reconnoissance down the river, which extended to a point opposite the upper batteries, expecting to see the gunboat Essex, as she was expected, but she had not arrived.

The gunboats Black Hawk, Benton, Baron DeKalb, and Louisville, with five lighter boats, had engaged a battery near Yazoo City, with what effect was not known.

Gen. Sherman's forces, now about 50,000 strong, landed from sixty-nine transports.

Six miles below Napoleon, the Rattler found one of our coal barges, taken from the Blue Wing, scuttled and sunk in three feet of water. The rebels were working away taking out coal as fast as possible, for the use of the Lizzie Simmons, which is expected out of the Arkansas as soon as it rises. The rebels used an underskirt for a flag of truce. The Rattler stopped and took on 500 tons of coal and came evident that Bragg had gone into Kentucky, and that the greater portion of our army must follow him, these works were hurriedly pushed forward towards completion, and soon assumed a formidable character. With its defences and the garrison left to hold them Nashville was safe against almost any force the enemy could bring against it.

The rear of General Buell's army left Nashville on the 15th of September, and the different divisions were pushed forward and concentrated at Bowling Green in rapid succession. The advance of the different columns engaged daily in heavy skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, but no formidable resistance was made to the progress of our troops. The indications now became stronger that the enemy were aiming at Louisville. To save that place was of the atmost importance. Captured letters had partially exposed the plans of the rebel Generals, and pointed to the capture of Louisville,

We arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo or We arrived at the mouth of the razo of Christmas, and moved into the river yesterday, debarking troops last night eight miles in the rear of Vicksburg.

The army moved forward this morning early. The day has been spent building bridges

an underskirt for a flag of truce. The Ratter stopped and took on 500 tons of coal and some of the crew, and a State flag.

The Conestoga is acting police between the White and Arkansas rivers.

Near Millikinsville the ammunition boat Judge Torrence on Monday was fired at twice. The Rattler, in retaliation, threw 76 rounds of shell into the village, destroying the principal part of it by fire.

It is reported that Captain Gwinn is dead. General McClernand, on board the Tigress, had reached Napoleon. The Tigress, convoyed by the rams Lancaster. Blue Wing, and Gladiator, was captured by field pieces, and not by a battery, as reported at Helena.

On Sunday night fifteen rebels dashed into town and captured inacteen prisoners without firing a gun.

The rebel Forrest is paying for his recent fun. Gen. Sullivan overtook him last Wedearly. The day has been spent building bridges to cross creeks and bayous.

Some reports say we will be on the bluffs back of Vicksburg at midnight. To-night the whole army was ordered to advance at day-light to-morrow. Some desultory skirmishing took place to-day, from the enemy resisting the building of bridges. No great loss was sustained on our side, and the work is prosecuted without interruption and with success. Everything is encouraging, and promises a Everything is encouraging, and promises a speedy and victorious termination of the siege.

The enemy is reported to be 14,000 strong, and securely intrenched. Rifle pits extend entirely around Vicksburg, two miles from

The rebel Forrest is paying for his recent fun. Gen. Sullivan overtook him last Wednesday at Hunt's Cross-roads, twelve miles east of Lexington, and attacked him with about 6,000 men. The battle continued nearly all day, resulting in great rebel skedaddling, not, however, without loss—report says over 1,000 killed and wounded. We have taken 500 prisoners, with arms, horses, &c., and eight pieces of artillery.

Col. Lawler, at last accounts, was pursuing the fugitives, and, as the Tennessee is not

The following resolution, offered in the House to-day, was referred to the committee on Federal Relations: Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That the proclamation issued by President Lincoln, on the 22d of September, and the supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January, will inaugurate a most important epoch in American history, and, meeting our full endorsement, we earnestly and respectfully uses its rigid enforcement, and will asso our urge its rigid enforcement, and will best endeavors to sustain it.

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, ? January 4—1 P. M. }
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
The third day was spent in bringing up and

residence of the proof. Reming. B. F. Harris, a native of Eastern Virginia, who have been mere the by mock farming. B. F. Harris, a native of Eastern Virginia, who have been mere the by mock farming. B. F. Harris, a native of Eastern Virginia, who have been the by mock farming. B. F. Harris, a native of Eastern Virginia, who have been the by mock farming. B. F. Harris, a native of Eastern Virginia, who have been the by mock farming. B. F. Harris, a native of Eastern Virginia, who have been the book of the server of core years', and feeds all to his animati. He up the server of core years', and feeds all to his animati. He up the server of core years', and feeds all to his animati. He up the server of the se

Gen. Breckinridge was severely wounded, and Gen. Adams had an arm broken.

Major Clarence Prentice was wounded in the thigh.

The famous 1st Louisiana regiment was destroyed.

One third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty. The army was considerably depleted by stragglers, including a number of officers, who will be disgracefully dismissed, several for desertion.

The Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which behaved gailantly, lost 4 killed and 8 wounded, including Lieut. Griffin, wounded.

Loomis's Michigan Battery lost 1 killed, 12 wounded, and 13 horses killed.

New York, Jan. 6.

Richmond papers of the 3d have been received. The Despatch announces Stuart's return from a raid with 300 prisoners.

Gold is quoted at \$1 90. The Confederate Congress will probably impose a heavy tax on specie hoarded by individuals. Produce is advancing, with light receipts.

The rebel telegrams state that Col. Fay, of Mississiph, was killed at Murfreesboro, and fought over, the soil of four States, and having a long done more marching than any army on this continent. The rebels were just awakening done are received. The Despatch announces Stuart's return from a raid with 300 prisoners.

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The Richmond Produce is advancing in the Army of Louisian regiment were wounded.

THE TANK LAND AND DESCRIPTION OF THE LAST TEN LAST THE PAIL RAIL ROLD DURING THE

(Special despatch to the Missouri Republican.)

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30, via Catro, Jan. 3.

along the railroad from Columbus to Jackson, but there have been other railroads cut about which we have heard nothing. Col. Dickey,

at the head of Gen. Grant's cavalry, has ut-terly destroyed the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Okolona to Saltillo, some twenty-seven miles. This was done before the late raid

into Holly Springs. Since then Gen. Grant has destroyed the Mississippi Central railroad from Coffeeville to Oxford, so that it will be ntterly impossible for the Confederates to re-

Lee's Cavalry followed the Holly Springs

SEVENTEEN MILES UP YAZOO RIVER, )

December 27. 

The march of the expedition down the river was marked by much destruction. Half of the town of Friar's Point was burned down. Plantations below the mouth of White river were also burned. Gaines's Landing was developed.

stroyed, and a thousand cords of wood opposite Milliken's Bend were entirely burned up

At every landing place the troops applied the

town. Seventy guns are in position, fronting on the Mississippi. The gunboats made a demonstration on the batteries at Harris's Bluff this afternoon. The

action lasted an hour and a quarter, and was quite brisk. The enemy revealed seven heavy rifled guns, all mounted in separate batteries in the face of the bluff. The position is formidable, defending half that obstructs the river.

Our troops are now getting in order for the attack on Vicksburg to-morrow or Monday. Farragut and Banks have not yet arrived,

out are hourly expected.

Jeff Davis was at Vicksburg from Saturday

Despatches from Gen. Sherman and the Na-

To Major-General Halleck:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Command

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, )

was favorable to us.
[Signed] BOBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

On the 26th of December we marched from

the place.

Gen.Crittenden reached to within a mile and

Gen. Crittenden reached to within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

Gen. Thomas reached Wilson's Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th Gen. McCook drove Hardee from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles toward Shelbyville, which found that Hardee had retreated toward Murfreesbore.

reesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the ene-

my before him, occupying the line of Stew-art's creek and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss. Gen. Thomas occupied the vicin-ity of Nolinsville, when he was partially sur-

straggler.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 30, VIS CAIRO, AGE. An intelligent gentleman who came up from our fleet near Vicksburg, reports that the Confederates had evacuated Port Hudson, and that the fleet from New Orleans was near Natches, en route for Vicksburg. The Confederates had sent all their steamboats except three up Red river to prevent capture. HEADQUARTERS TENTH DIVISION, AND TROOPS ON THE L. & N. R. H., LOUISVILLE, KY., January, 1863.) Cuptain: The commanding officers of the post and stockades which were assailed by Morgan's force in his recent attack on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been required to render a report to these lieadquarters. federates had sent all their steamboats except three up Red river to prevent capture.

The fleet approaching Vicksburg from Helena is reported as very near its destination, and we shall doubtless soon learn of active hostilities in front of Vicksburg, unless, indeed, the place shall have been surrendered. A prisoner from Jackson had reported at Helena that when he left that place all the Confederate troops at Jackson, except twenty-five, had been sent away; where to, he did not know, but supposed their destination to be Vicksburg.

By way of Holly Springs we get a report that Gen. Price evacuated Grenada several days ago. He had gone South. Some suppose his object to be to get to Vicksburg; others, that it is to enable the Confederates to concentrate a large force on the line for which they are now striking—Columbus, Paducah and Fort Donelson.

We gather the following items of interest from a gentleman who left Holly Springs yesterday morning, and who is well informed as to movements in that quarter:

It is understood that the Memphis and Charleston railroad is open to Lagrange, from which point there is already a perfect railroad connection. This will afford a shorter line to defend, and is in all respects superior to the long line which has just been broken.

We have all heard of the action of the enemy along the railroad from Columbus to Jackson, but there have been other railroads cut about required to render a report to these headquar-ters of their respective commands, but as they are now much scattered it will be some days before these reports can be collected for trans-mission. In the meantime, please accept the following in view of a more full report, which can make on the receipt of those of my sub-

ordinate commanders.

Morgan's forces showed themselves in full strength at Cave City on the 24th of last month, and such were the accounts of his forces that I repaired from my headquarters at Lebanon Junction to Munfordville to assure myself that the means provided for the defence of that position had been properly applied. On my arrival, I found Colonel Hobson, commanding, fully prepared, his troops well posted, and the new set of earthworks on the north side of the ravine in good progress. I was much surprised to find those Parrott guns shipped for this post had not yet arrived. Leaving my Assistant Inspector General, Captain Stacey, to proceed with the further inspection of the troops, I repaired to Louisville, and there found the missing artillery, as well as the implements of the two thirty Parrott guns, carried down to the train of that day, and placed in position.—Early in the morning of the 26th the above artillery and artillery stores were despatched down the road, but it was too late. The train was turned back a short distance from Nolin, for the enemy had passed around Munfordville and was then cannonading the stockade at Bacon Creek. The three guns above named lay in the Nashville depot for three days, waiting for transportation. The stockade at Bacon Creek was reduced that day and the enemy passed on, not attacking the Nolin stockade for wantof time, probably. On gaining Elizabethtown, Morgan found the 91st Illinois in his way. It had been moved from the trestles in Muldrow's Hill. The three stockades at this place were not finished and this regiment was obliged to betake itself to the houses of the place. The delay occasioned here was considerable. Had the stockades been completed it would have been greater. In dismissing a high officer for his neglect to push forward the work on these stockades, the Government vindicated the principles of discipline, but the act did not make cannon-proof shelters for the 91st Illinois to fight from, and that regiment was obliged to do its best from the houses o marauders, and recaptured all the horses, arms, and a large portion of the booty, together with a number of prisoners.

The guerillas were in considerable force yesterday on the Pigeon Roost road, and burned several bales of cotton within a few miles of town. It seems to be their policy ro hang up-on the rear of our troops and gobble up every

ing to that point discouraged it. After the envelopment of the garrison at Sulphur Fork trestle, a company of the enemy's cavalry advanced along the road toward the Rolling Fork stockade, burning Cane Run bridge. This is as far as the rebels came along the main stem. Next morning, just as they were about to open on Rolling Fork stockade, Col. Harlan with his brigade and battery overtook them and a battle ensued, resulting in their flight. Morgan's force was mounted, and he had with him seven or eight pieces of artillery, among which were some six pounders, and possibly a twelve pounder howitzer. Col. Harlan was enabled to overtake him on account of the delays occasioned by the sev-Col. Harian was chabled to overtake him on account of the delays occasioned by the several stockades and detachments of troops that were planted in his way. Had the resistance been more prolonged he could have been caught by Col. Harlan in Muldrow's Hill and probably compromised to the extent of his heavier guns. From first to last our casualties were small, and the several surrenders appear to have been induced more by the moral

Despatches from Gen. Sherman and the Naval Commander were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Gen. Sherman was within three miles of Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada Appeal says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

[Signed]

U. S. GRANT pear to have been induced more by the moral effect of the enemy's artillery than by destruction of life or the privations incident to a long siege.

In the stockade, as an element of defence for the railroad, I still have confidence, but I for the railroad, I still have confidence, but I ask for troops to garrison them—well-seasoned soldiers. Of the stockades attacked, only two were finished. Of these one held out five hours, and required two or more changes of position before the guns brought to bear on it effected the reduction. This was the Bacon Creek stockade. The New Haven stockade with the stockade attack, and the garrison still Miss Managar.

January 4.—1 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Skirmishing commenced on the evening of
the 29th, our forces following the enemy withstood the attack, and the garrison still holds it.

Before closing this report I must be allowed to express my regret that the dispositions to meet this attack on the road were not suffered to remain unchanged. The two cavalry regiments fitted out with light guns, with a special view to this service, have been called to a distant field of operations. The removal of the 33d brigade, its battery, and cavalry, first to Glasgow and thence to the Cumberland river, deprived me of the means of moving compactly and rapidly on Morgan on his approach. The transfer of the 34th brigade and its battery from Lebanon to Columbia elicited a respectful protest from me at the time. That brigade resumed its place in time to protect Lebanon, but not in time to support Rolling Fork bridge and the trestes. In future, should the demands for forces be supplied by drafts on the railroad guards, the like result must follow. It is for my immediate superiors to decide where the sacrifice is to be made.

Very resp'ly, your ob'd't serv't closely and driving them to the evening of the 30th. On the morning of the 31st the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Ever since that time the fight has been progressing. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If This is the first day in the same locality. It the whole Richmond army does not get here our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage and will hold it, God willing. I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have heard nothing of importance since ten o'clock last night, and at that time everything was favorable to us. HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBELLAND, IN FRONT OF MUSERFESSORO, Jan. 3, via NASHVILLE, Jan. 4. TO H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns—Gen. McCook by the Nolinsville pike, Gen. Thomas from his encampment on Franklin's pike via Wilson's pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro pike. Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits. The rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets, and farms intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff-banks, formed many serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville and occupied the place. is to be made.

Very resp'ly, your ob'd't serv't

[Signed]

C. C. G!LBERT,

Brig.-Gen. Vols., com'd'g loth Division and

Troops on L. & N. R. R.

Capt. A. C. Semple, A. A. G., Headq'rs Dist.

West. Ky., Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Jan. 6. The following despatch has been received headquarters here:

Headquarters Dep't of the Cumberland,
January 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st ult. was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have nevertheless beaten the enemy after a three days' fight. They fled with great precipitation on Saturday night. The last of their column of cavalry left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Generals Rains and Hanson are killed. Generals Cladson, Adams, and Breckinridge are wounded.

inridge are wounded.
(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General Commanding. NASHVILLE, Jan. 6. Upwards of 600 rebel privates and nineteen

sign toos. Tell. Homas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. Gen. Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing and support the right until it could be rallied and assume a new position. On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed. On the 2d instant there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of an attack, until 3 o'clock P. M., when the enemy advanced and threw a small division across Stone river to occupy the commanding ground there, while reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery.

I saw a heavy force coming from the woods advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They commissioned officers were brought in this evening.

Unofficial reports state that cannonading was heard some ten miles beyond Murfreesboro. Our forces are pursuing the rebels. Bragg may make a stand at Tullahoma. Our wounded number about 7,000. Our whole loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners will not reach 10,000. The rebel loss is double that of ours. The wounds of our soldiers are mostly slight.

10,000. The rebel loss is double that of ours, The wounds of our soldiers are mostly slight. The best buildings in our city have been taken for hospitals. Our wounded will be well cared for.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Gen. Grant's order against the Jews had been peremptorily rescinded by direction of the President. A delegation of Jews came here from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made an earnest representation of the cruelty and I saw a heavy force coming from the woods advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them. After a shap contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded, they were finally repulsed by General Negley's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at four o'clock in the morning.

Canno Intervalsation of Gen. Grant's order against the Jews had been peremptorily rescined by direction of the President. A delegation of Jews came here from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made an earnest representation of the cruelty and injustice of Gen. Grant's exclusion of them from his department. They and Mr. Gurley waited on the President and Gen. Halleck, and at once secured the revocation of them from his department. New York, Jan. 5.

The Times has the followish despatch:

Nathville, Jan. 5.—From persons arriving from the settlefield the president. A delegation of Jews came here from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made an earnest representation of the cruelty and injustice of Gen. Grant's exclusion of them from his department. They and Mr. Gurley waited on the President. A delegation of Jews came here from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made an earnest representation of the cruelty and injustice of Gen. Grant's exclusion of them from his department. They and Mr. Gurley waited on the President. A delegation of Jews came here from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made an earnest representation of the cruelty and injustice of Gen. Grant's exclusion of them from his department. They and Mr. Gurley waited on the President. A delegation of Jews came here from Cincinnati and Paducah, and made an earnest representation of the cruelty and injustice of Gen. Grant's exclusion of them from his department. They and Mr. Gurley waited on the President. A delegat

The Times has the followish despatch:

Nashville, Jan. 5.—From persons arriving from the battlefield, I learn that on Saturday night, during the storm, the rebels attacked tour men in their rifle-pits along the whole line. There was heavy fire in the centre. We drove the enemy across Stone river. The 77th Pennsylvania first carried the point, and on Sunday morning Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro. The town is injured by shells. Gen. Sill's body was at the Courthouse. The rebels buried their own dead and our officers. There has been great loss of Confederates.

We lost about 9,500 killed and wounded, and about 5,000 prisoners. The enemy retreated to Tullahoma. Our forces are terribly scattered. Out of 136 Colonels engaged we have lost 19 killed.

BATTLE-FIELD, STONE RIYER, Jan. 5. CAIRO, Jan. 4.

The Memphis Bulletin, just received, says the steamer Rattler has arrived from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening. The fighting had been going on five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works, and the furry of the firing on the fourth and last line of defence on the Vicksburg and Jackson road had ceased. Indications were that it had surrendered. This line was just two miles from Vicksburg, and nothing between Sherman and the city but the trestle work of the railroad.

Before taking the fortifications General Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport railroad, which work was successfully performed, General Sherman was reinforced on Sunday by 9,000 men from Grant's army by way of the river. The whole Federal force before Vicksburg is now 40,000.

The letest accounts are that was heldered.

BATTLE-FIELD, STONE RIVER, Jan. 5.
On Saturday it rained, and all was quiet until night, when the 3d Ohio and 88th Indiana charged and carried a rebel breastwork, capturing 50 prisoners and killing many rebels, with a slight loss. During the night the enemy evented, and are supposed to be reby 9,000 men from Grant's army by way of the river. The whole Federal force before Vicksburg is now 40,000.

The latest accounts are that we had captured ten guns and some prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard of the forces below Vicksburg.

The steamer Judge Torrence was twice fired on while passing Millikenville. In retaliation the Rattler Eurned the town.

Gen. Sullivan, with a force of 6,000 men, was attacked on Thursday morning at Hunt's Cross Rroads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. A severe engagement ensued, lasting all day. A gunboat patroling the river prevented the rebels crossing. They fought desperately, but finally were routed and scattered, with the loss of 1,400 in killed and wounded, and 400 captured. We also took 300 horses, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, and a battery of six guns. The Union loss is 800 killed and wounded. These losses may be exaggerated, but it is certain that they were very heavy. treating to Fayetteville.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. emy evacuated, and are supposed to be re-

New York, Jan. 6.
In the Herald's account of the loss of the
Monitor it is stated the water rose within 3
inches of the fires of the Passaic when the
State of Georgia started back and ran her before the wind.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.
The Press has a Nashville despatch stating that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned, and that Col. Bruce has recaptured Clarksville. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTONAC.

All quiet on the Rappahannock. A flag of truce crosses the river daily. The principal business transacted is the exchange of such refugees as is authorized by the military authorities on both sides.

MY REART'S STORY.

NY HEART'S STORY.

37 AGNES LEGNARD (NOLLY NYRPLE.)
All night long the Autumn rain-drops
Beet against my window-pane,
While my heart throbbed out its story
In the pauses of the rain.
And along the misty uplands,
Shadowed in my soul and dim,
Rang a low and plaintive music
Like a dying mother's hymn

When she leaves her heart's best jewels
"In the loveless world alone,
When she listens half to angels,
Half to bleeding hearts that moan;
Yes, I listened to the rain-drops
Beating 'gainst my window-pane,
Thinking how they knocked to enter,
Knocked the dreary night in eain.

So I knocked, oh form I worshipped, Knocked with aching heart and bra Yet knocked at thy soul's stern portal Vainly as the Antuum-rain. For a gentle blue-eyed vision, Fairer, lovelier than mine, Haunted all the dreaming moments And the waking hours of thine. When I listened to her praises, Spoken in the Summer time,

Spoken in the Summer time,
they struck upon my life-chords
Like a pealing funeral chime—
Striking out the joy and beauty,
Quenching all its golden light,
Till my heart was like a valley
In a bleak December night; Save no star-beams wandered o'er it,
Bending frem a sky of blue—
No. 'twas dark and cold and cheerless,
With its mantling Upas dew.
When the roses dropped their petals,
Fragrant with a dewy red,
Then thy dainty blue-eyed vision
Slumbered with the early dead.

And my love too faded slowly,
Like a trembling morning star,
When the daylight comes in beauty
Through a crimson Eden-barFaded, for no dead love's ashes
Will my soul lake for a crown,
And my heart holds one more graves
'Mid its shadows dim and brown.

NEW CASTLE, KY. A fairer wreath than this was aid on the couch of a dying year: "Tread softly and speak low For the old year lies a-dying."

December's clouds to-night have piled on high A couch whereon a Demi-god might die In regal gloom—and sunless majesty; And he who gazes with a Prophet's ken, May there behold what passes blinder men—A Titan—lying all his stately length—supine—and stricken—in his broken strength; His sceptre falling from his nerveless hand Like an enchanter's enervated wand, the long white locks excapting so mockery now, the second of t

"I was a king"-he said-"clate and strong; My children were the nations that belong To time—by right of heritage and birth; One best I loved on all this rolling earth (Escaping fast from 'neath my shrinking sole)— But in my elements of stern control— There lacked that golden cord that binds men—soul t There hecked that yolden cord that binds men—soul soul!—
To those twin brothers—youngest—best beloved, Of all my wing o'ershadowed most approced, My beautiful, my brave!—my dark and fair One—with Aurora's glory in his hair—The other with the nontide on his brow—Both moulded to the same—by blood and vow Filling one seat of Empire—proudly bright—(Like those twin boys that Leela gave to Jove, That shine in an eternity of Love, That shine in an eternity of Love, The control of the cont

"You stand beside me—even as I speak,
Heir of the ages—young and stately year!
Your face is beautiful as that the Greek
Gave to his Sun god—and your eye is clear
As the star Hesperus, in virtue's light sere I
see you poised upon your argent spear
Waiting great issues—with a faith sublime
Crownless as yet—oh! son of fate and time,
Yet Saturn's self could ask no fitter peer—
Even in the golden fullness of his prime!
Then heed my dying accents:

Then heed my dying accents:

Hear—oh! hear—

Take for your bride the meek and dove-eyed ma One of the sisters whe awalt your nod—
The olive-crowned—by scraph hands arrayed In robes of snow—the wronged—the off betraye Christ's virgin handmaid—Face—beloved of 6 "Hold well your troth—let not the flashing eye Of ner fierce sister sway you deet has in the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard of the speaks in tones of music shrill and loud—Her smile is shimmering as the thunder cloud. Her shining armor hides the mouldy shroud. Me—with her magic wand she smote at first—And, held entranced by the magnetic burst Of her bold beauty—with the pealing drum The spell—the cannon I beheld her come—Blood was upon her garments—hot the blast

DIED; In this city, on Saturday night, January 3, Dr. Wi At the National Hotel in this city, on the night he 4th inst., Mrs. Sarah Benton Jacob, wife of Cotichard T. Jacob, and daughter of the late Hon. The I. Benton. At his residence in Constantine, Breckinridge coun-try, Kentucky, on the 3d inst., of Pneumonia, Sandroni Lislle, long and favorably known as an energetic an-enterprising merchant of Big Spring and Constan-tine, Kentucky. In this city, January 6th, 1863, BENJAMIN BOSWORT SMITH, youngest son of the Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith an Harriet L. Smith.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE REST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye roduces a color not to be distinguished from naturarranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remo the ill eff-cts of bad dy s, and invigorates the Hair fo ife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a ife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY No. SI Barclay Street, New York.

(Lute 233 Broadway and 18 Bond street. ] uneSwly

On the 6th inst., at quarter past 10 o'clock, Lou Schaefer, in the 67th year of his age.

NOTICE—\$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE arrest and delivery to me of Goolsberry Davis. a deserter from Col. E. Hobson's 18th Kentucky I planitry, who, in company with two other robals, set fire to my barn on the 3d of December, 1861, at or near midnight, destroying it entirely, with its contents, valued at \$1.500. barn on the 31 or societies, sit of the state of the stat

Sheriff's Sale,

In PURSUANCE TO AN ORDER OF THE JEF
ferson County Court, made on the 20th day of the
cember, 1862, I will sell at the Courthouse door, in the
city of Louisville, on Monday, the 2d day of March
an earn man maned John, about 45 years of age
dark mulatto, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs 150 pounds
heavy goatee and light mustache, rounst face, high
forehead and cheek bones, small ears, and straight
steel mixed hair.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

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Sewing Machine **EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT** 

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By Authory Millsr, flying an Pand creek.

If miles south of Louisville, a BMUWN
MARIE MULE, shed, and a years old next
spring; value \$00.

Given Dec. 23, 1863, WM. SCOTT, J. P. J. C.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE

But restores gray hair to its original color by sug the capillary tubes with natural sustenance imp by age or disease. All instantaneous dues are of linuar caustic, destroying the vitatives are the hair, and afford of them. r disease. All instantaneous dues are composed caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimitable Coloring not only restolor by an easy process, but giv Luxuriant Beauty,

Lands for Sale in Missouri.

Lands for Sale in Missouri.

The Hannylibal And ST. Joseph Rallkoad best Prairie and Timber Farming Lands in the West, at low prices, on ten years' credit, at five process, on ten years' credit, at five per cent in cash, or in the Land Bonds of the Company, token of purchase, which is from 40 to 50 per cent below par, of payment is made within resent the market within a for the company's lands desired vory much below real value.

A free trip ticket is given to land buyers, and they are charged only half freight on all building materials wanted from Hannibal for first improvements on land bought of the Kalirond Company.

Inducements to emigrate to Northern Missouri, briefly stated, are as follows:

A mild, healthy climate; rich soil; cheap lands, the productions of which pay for them, expenses and improvements too, much within the limit of combracing all creals, he-mp, tobaccy bratoes, choicer fruits, including a larger variety of stapl produce sugar cane to perfection, and the state of the s

d23 w6

THERE ARE CONFINED IN THE JAIL of Warren county, Kentucky, as runaway slaves—DICK, says he belongs to Brown Frost, of Williamson county, Tennessee; is 5 feet 6 nches high, 20 years old, black, and will weigh about inches high, 20 years old, oness, oness, 130 pounds.

BOB, belonging to Wm. Norworthy, of Montgomery county, Tennessee; avout 5 feet 5 inches high, 40
years old, black, and will weigh about 180 pounds.

ELI, belonging to Levi Garrett, of Marshall county,
Tennessee, 6 feet high, 25 years old, copper color, and
will weigh about 175 pounds.

Lusters, of Warren will weigh about 175 pounds.

JERR', belonging to Wm. Lusiers, of Warren
JERR', belonging to Wm. Lusiers, of Warren
JERR', belonging to Wm. Lusiers, of Franklin
GEM, belonging to Sannel Fannen, of Franklin
county, Tennesses, be about 17 years old, black, and
will weigh about 15 pounds.

Peb, belonging to Win. Pepper, of Bedford county,
Tennessee; he is about 6 feet high, black, 23 years old, Tennessee; he is about 6 feet high, black, 23 years old, and will weigh about 140, bounds.

FELIX, belonging to James Boxdell, of Bedford county, Tennessee; he is about 22 years old, near 6 feet high, black, and is about 22 years old, near 6 feet high, black, and to about 150 bounds.

Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 22 years old, black, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

FRANK, belonging to Henry or Newton Kindbe, of Davidson county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds. of Warren CHARLEY, belonging to Wm. Ramsey, of Warren county, Tennessee, near McMinaville; he is about 3 feet 6 inches high, 16 years old, and will weigh about 140 pounds.

JOHN, belonging to Mrs. Letsey Foteson, of Mont-gomery county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet high, 2 years old, black, and will weigh abbut 160 or 170

gomery county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet high, 2s years old, black, and will weigh about 160 or 170 pounds,

MARTIN, belonging to James S. Gaines, of Sumner county, Tennessee; he is near 6 feet high, black, 25 or 30 years old, and will weigh about 150 or 160 pounds.

MARTHA, says she is free but has no papers to, show; from McMinnville, Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 37 years old, black, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

CLORA, the street of the street but has no papers; says she is from Nashville, Tennessee; 5 feet 3 inches high, 3R ACHAEL, says she is free, but has no papers; says she is from Nashville, Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, bright muiatto, 25 or 25 years old, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

MARANDA, says she is free, but has no papers; she says she is from Murfreesboro', Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 35 years old, black, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

JIM, belonging to James Strong, of Giles county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 30 years old, black, and will weigh about 160 pounds.

JO MINER, says he is free, but has no papers; says he is from Wisconsin; copper color, 5 feet 5 inches high, weigh about 180 pounds.

HENRY, says he belongs to Dr. Leary, of Edgefield, Tennessee; 5 feet 7 inches high, sear on the left wrist, weighs about 120 or 130 pounds.

D. OMIT Tennessee; copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, sear or mark on the left cheek, weighs about 130 nounds. son county Tennessee; copper color, 5 leet thigh, scar or mark on the left cheek, weighs a pounds, STEPHEN, belonging to Wm. Finger, of Warren county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, copper color, and will weigh about 150

pounds.

Apk N, belonging to James B. Walker, of Franklin, county, Alabama; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high,
22 years old, black, and will weigh about 159 pounds.

ISAAC, belonging to George John Moore, of Jack,
son county, Alabama; he is about 4 feet 6 inches high,
ly years old, copper color, and will weigh about 160

DAVID, says he belongs to Ben. Bags, of Alabama, in miles below Florence; he is about 6 feet 6 inche high, 27 years old, slightly copper color, and will weigh about 69 pounds.

All the above named negroes are in the jail of Warren county, Kentucky, and if no owner comes for them they will be dealt with according to law. be dealt with according to law. R. G. POTTER. Jailer of Warren county.

Taken up as Estray.

BY L. M. PAYNE, LIVING NINE
miles from the city of Louisville, on the
miles from the city of Louisville, on the
Nashville turnpine—
A DARK HAY HORSE, 16 hands high, having a
white crescent on his left side about 4 inches long, all
four hoofs white, no brand visible, and y years old; appraised at \$56 by M. N. Reaugh, Justice of the Peace
in and for the county of defersion, State of Kentucky,
A SORREL MARE, 11% hards high, a white spot
on her forehead, blemish in her left eye, and 7 or 8
years old; appraised at \$30 by M. N. Reaugh, Justice
of the Peace in and for said county,
A RLACK MARE MULE, it hands high and 6 years
old; appraised at \$10 by M. N. Reaugh, Justice of the
Peace in and for said county. A HARDS at 250 by M. N. Reaugh, Justice of the Peace in and for Hill Read at 250 by M. N. Reaugh, Justice of the Peace in and for HITE AND BLACK SPOTTED COW, A LARGE WITH AND BLACK SPOTTED COW, and about 7 years old; valued at 815 by M. N. Reaugh, Justice of the Peace in and for said county.

LARGE RED AND WHITE SPOTTED STERR, not marked, 6 years old; valued at \$50 by M. N. Reaugh, Justice of the Peace in and for said county afgregatid. M. N. REAUGH, J. P. J. C. Mov. 19, 1862. [d23 w3\*] (Magistrate's costs \$3.50.) MAN OF A THOUSAND !

PR. II. JAMES, A RETIERD PHYSICIAN OF great enginence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Deblity. The remedy was discovered by him when his only Wanted Immediately,

From the subscriber, a NEGRO BOY, 21 years of age (young-looking for his age), and about 4 feet 5 inches high. He was seen last in Louisville with Gen. Buell's army passing by the name of John Irving. I will pay \$100 for his delivery to me or in jail in any part of this Stafe so f may get him again.

320 W4\*

High Grove, Spencer co., Xy. RAN AWAY.

A NEGRO MAN WHO CALLS HIMSELF HARRISON BROWN, and supposed to belong to the helrs of Joseph Brown, decased, of Nelson county, Ky.; is about 5 feet 9 inches high,

ISAAC LOVE, Jailer. Committed to Monroe County, Ky., Jail, ourding to law to pay expenses.

MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.

Tompkinsville, Ky., Nov. 19—datwam

ON THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1862, a negro man, calling himself HENRY, was committed to the Bullitt county jail as a runa-

COMMITTED TO JAIL IN BURlington, Boone county, Ky., on Saturday,
the 20th inst., TWO BUNAWAY NE.
GROSLAVES, named respectively SAM
and BOB.
Sam is very black, about 60 years of age, nearly 6
feet high, rather spare, weighs about 155 or 160 pounds;
wears a mustache and small goatee on his chin. He
had on when committed white joans pontations,
cheeked allice or ginglam surps shirt, and army
cheeked allice or ginglam surps shirt, and army tiously.

Bob is also black, about is years of age, 5 feet s
Bob isigh, heavy set, and weighs about 125 pounds.

It had on when committed brown or butternut jeans
pantaloons, crossbarred calico or gingham army shirt,
and army shoes. Calls himself Bob Barnett.

Both say they are from Dyer county, Tennessee, and
have been with the rebel army for the last nine
months.

JOSEPH PERKINS,
n4 wen Jaller of Boone county,

Private Medical Treatise on the Physic-logical View of Marriage.

to Pages and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs BE PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. TO Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union ON THE INFIRMITIES OF

on the influenties or youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of apirity, papitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, detective memory, indigenius, detective memory, indigenius, detective memory, indigenius, detective memory, indigenius, 250 pages, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married artuthful adviser to the married

Tice

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\*\*St ddwtf\*\*

No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

\*\*NOTICE.\*\*

\*\*FIVE NEGRO MEN, SUPPOSED TO BE runaways, have been committed to the jail of Hardin county between the let and 2d days of November, 1-62.

A negro man, calling himself SAM STEVENSON, and says he belongs to James Stevenson, ot Williamson, Tenn. He is about 5 feet 7 or 5 inches high, of dark complexion, weighs about 160 pounds, about 20 years of age, rather heavy built, and has a small scar in his left temple.

A negro boy, calling himself WILLIAM, about 11 or 12 years old, dark copper color, of small stature, and says he belongs to Wm. Brown, Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky.

A negro man named JOE HUNTER. Says he belongs to Abner Hunter, Marshall county, Alabama, about 6 feet high, weighs about 160 pounds, dark complexion, about 25 years old, and has two small scars in his left hand.

The cogs to Geoge W. Smith, of Holly Springs, Miss., is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, of very dark complexion, about 37 years old, and has a thin goatee on his chin.

The owners will come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or these runaways will b dealt with according to law.

ISAAC LOVE, Jailer.

\*\*THERE WAS COMMUTTED TO THE 14 LEAD.\*\*

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Hancock county, on the 22th day of October, 1862, a runnway slave, calling himself DICK, about 22 years old, black or copper color, scar over his left eye, weighs about 159 pounds, 6 feet high; says he belongs to Frank Gurley, who resides in Madison county, Ahabama.

And on the 9th inst., a negro man named BILLY, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, heavy made, dark color, scar on his forehead, about 125 lbs weight. He was from opposite Island No. 35 in the Missiappi, and belonged to John McGavock.

Said negroes, nuiess they are called for and proven within six months, will be death with as the law directs.

hl w6m Jallee of Hancock co., Az.

ed negroes were committed to the hey will be disposed of as WM. T. SMITH, Jailor of Adair county. NOTICE.

ewis, copper counds, and who Jailer of Hardin count

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HART county, on the 26th of October, 1862, as a runaway slave, a boy calling himself WILLIAM; says ha halongs to Dr. William A. Hunley, of glille: is about 16 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high; a about 120 pounds; has a spot of gray hair ought side of the forehout.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, J. H. C. On the 7th day of Ang., 1863, a ne gro man, celling him-elf PATRICK HENRY, was committed to the jail of J. fie son county as a runaway slave. He is shout 3: years of age, light brewn akin or dark mulatto, weighing 100 pounds, 5 heet 3% linch a

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

pounds, and is about 21 yea. Hart co., Ky., Sept. 2-wtf

There was lodged in the Hart county last, on the —day of A ril, 1802, as a runaway, a negra boy, calling himself DAVE, of copper color, about 5 feet 10 inch a high, weighing about 180 or 150 counts, the and of fore 8 ger of left hand cut off, and light year on 6-reliend. Says he belongs to A. O. F. Nickolson, of Columbia, Murray county, Tenn. Dressed

wner can come forward, prove property, may AN GIFCES.

JOHN W. FITZPATRICK, Jai'er H. S.,

a38 d10&wti